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[Translated from the French for the N. Y. TABLET.]

IDLENESS;

OR,

THE DOUBLE LESSON.

[CONCLUDED.]

"One morning, then, leaving my working-clothes behind in my room, I went down stairs *a gentleman*, as worthy Simonnin said, I found him in his Sunday clothes in the back shop waiting for me, with an emotion almost equal to my own.

"Toinette gave me my breakfast, and nothing would serve me but she must wait on me, too, that day! 'Dear Ernest,' said she, 'I'll be very sorry, I'm sure, when you come to leave us. But no matter for that, I will pray to God all the time you're below, to give you a good chance. Poor boy! you deserve to succeed, and it's your happiness we ought to study first of all.'

"These words touched me deeply, but I had not time to express what I felt, for Deville just then arrived, radiant with joy; he appeared so perfectly sure of my success that at last I began to share his confidence and my spirits rose accordingly. I was nevertheless much disturbed when leaving the house with my two friends, who were both anxious to witness my examination. When they left me to take their places amongst the audience, I trembled like an aspen leaf, and little would have tempted me to make my escape before the examination commenced. The remembrance of my father it was that gave me courage to persevere; I breathed an inward prayer; my mind grew calm and collected, and I answered with so much clearness and precision the first questions put to me that my judges smiled encouragement.

"I knew not then that they were in possession of the manner in which I had pursued my studies, and felt interested on that account in my success. Still they did not spare me either in the number or the nature of their questions; some of them even tried me with questions as difficult as they were altogether unusual; it seemed as though, being well assured of my ability to answer, they had resolved to fix on me the general attention. Happily I did not hesitate in my answers, and I was proclaimed the second best of the competitors.

"After the examination, the gentlemen who had put me through such a rigorous ordeal, all crowded around the poor apprentice, and kindly expressed their entire satisfaction. You may be sure my happiness was at its height at that moment.

"So happy was I, dear children, that when Deville and Simonnin came to me, I could not say a word to either; I could only look at them and press their hands alternately.

"We were going out when who should we meet but Mr. de S., colonel of engineers; I knew him very well because I had often seen him in Simonnin's store. He shook hands with me, and congratulated me very warmly, then taking me with my companions to a private room, he begged us to wait a few minutes. When he returned, there was a person with him; I uttered a cry: it was my uncle! He had secretly witnessed my examination. I would have thrown myself at his feet, but he would not suffer me to do so.

"'No, no, dear Ernest, you are welcome now to my arms. You have won my heart by your courage and perseverance: if I know how to punish, I also know how to reward. For you, sir,' he said, turning to Deville, 'I am much and deeply indebted to you. I know all, my nephew has found in you a guardian angel; to you he owes his science, and what is still better the good principles which do honor to him and you. Henceforward, I share his gratitude to you.'

"Then shaking Simonnin by the hand, he went on smiling: 'As to you, my worthy Simonnin, I beg you to excuse what you called my harshness. In placing Ernest under your care, I knew you would make a man of him, and my expectations are so much surpassed that I must say I do not regret the hard trial he has undergone. Try, then, as we are all particularly happy just now, to forgive the "*hard-hearted uncle*," who is now under many obligations to you!'

"'Humph! if you had spoken me fair about the lad I would not have called you any such thing,' replied the honest tradesman somewhat tartly.

"'What the puck, sir, isn't it as plain as my hand that Ernest is a good boy and a brave boy, too? I always told you so, but what vexed me was that you never seemed to believe me. Well! I flatter myself he's a first-rate workman now, at any rate, what is more he has a power of learning, it seems. I'll warrant me he's a credit to his family, anyhow. If they don't know it, Mr. de Verval, they're not worthy of him—that's all I have got to say.'

"So saying, my former master looked at me with a most exulting air; but in a moment his eyes were full of tears.

"I cannot tell you how I felt during this colloquy. I was at that moment like the shipwrecked mariner long tossed about by wind and wave, and thrown at last on a smiling shore, where he is at first stunned by his recent struggle with the elements.

"Still there was one thought uppermost in my mind: it was the double joy of my father and mother on hearing of my success and Mr. de Verval's pardon.

"It was no part of the latter's character to give way long to any emotion, so, in order to cut the matter short, he took us all to his apartments, where an excellent dinner awaited us, and he did the honors to our entire satisfaction. I then learned that, being connected with Colonel de S., he learned from him both the efforts I had been making for three whole years and my projects as regarded the examination. All this had been secretly told the Colonel by my good friend Toinette, and the Colonel had all along used his influence in my favor not only with my uncle but the gentlemen who examined me. My obligations to him did not end there: his generous patronage followed me into the career of arms and contributed much to my success.

"During dinner I noticed that the two friends observed me narrowly, and listened attentively to the little I did speak. When the meal was over, my uncle again took my hand and said:

"'I think, Ernest, you will have no objection to sleep one night more in the little room where you have worked so long and so well to secure your future prospects. Go then to-night; but to-morrow, my dear nephew, you must take possession of the apartment I intend for you. By and bye, when you get on the school costume, you shall go home to spend some time with your parents. If Mr. Deville will consent to be your companion in that journey, my post-chaise is at your service, to go and come. Each will thus have his share of happiness.'

"This language, and the affectionate tone in which it was uttered, filled my heart with such joy, that I hardly dared to express my feelings, unaccustomed as I was to address my uncle otherwise than with timid respect.

"Mr. de Verval was apparently satisfied with the manner in which I testified my gratitude, for he suffered me to kiss his hand several times, and I, on my part, was so delighted with his unexpected goodness that, when we returned to Simonnin's, I could hardly command myself to tell Toinette all that had taken place. In fact Deville was at last obliged to undertake that office, and when he came to Ma'am Simonnin's making a confidant of the colonel in relation to my studies:

"'Bah!' said the good woman, suddenly breaking in, 'if I let him into the secret I knew well enough what I was about. I saw all along that the gentleman took an interest in our dear boy. He did all he could to keep me in the dark about the uncle's intentions, but I was just as cute as he was. I guessed how matters stood, and as what I had to say was, after all, much to Ernest's credit, I ventured to open my budget and talk, but not for talk's sake, you see!'

"I thanked the worthy woman again and again, and when we came to separate on the following day, both she and her husband made me promise to go and see them every week. This promise I faithfully kept as long as I remained at the school. In later years, when fortune smiled upon me, I had the happiness of giving them more substantial proofs of my gratitude.

"So now, my sons, the poor apprentice has at last exchanged his plane for a sword, which he is to wear for the service of his country. He is on his way to his native province. You may guess what his emotions were on visiting again that paternal roof which he quitted four years before with such a heavy heart.

"Deville, perhaps quite as much affected as myself, since he was the author of so much happiness, held my hand in his. Now and then we looked at each other without speaking, and yet how many thoughts were expressed in that mute language!

"Blandeck is already passed, and my heart swells almost to bursting. Suddenly I perceive a man with a load of brushwood on his head; headlong I rushed from the carriage and threw myself at his feet. 'My son! my Ernest!' he cries, and we are locked in each other's arms, surrounded by the neighbors, some of whom ran to apprise my mother and sisters. They run and we are all clasped in the same embrace. The crowd thickens, every one is anxious to greet and welcome me. We are conducted to the house amid joyful acclamations, and never was family festival more complete than ours.

"Our first emotions being somewhat calmed, I presented Deville to my father. They shook each other warmly by the hand. I will not tell you what words passed between them, but from that moment they were attached friends.

"Next morning, by the dawn of day, Deville came and woke me. Seating himself on the side of my bed, he said: 'Ernest, do you love me?'

"'Do I love you!—why, how can you ask such a question?'

"'Simply because, if you do you will permit me to advance now a portion of what you will afterwards appropriate to your family!'

"I looked at him in silence, not knowing what he could possibly mean. He went on:

"'Hear me, Ernest. In three years, besides my patrimony which I have not touched, I have saved five thousand francs which I intended for you. Your uncle, taking you again into favor, has deprived me of the pleasure of providing for your school expenses. I hoped to be your support, my Ernest, and see now I am disappointed. Well, I have been thinking that you would permit me to offer the sum I have mentioned to your excellent father, on condition that he will adopt me as a second son, and condescend to receive every year his share of my salary. Hereafter, my young friend, your turn will come; I will accept your gifts then as you accept mine now; that will be a solemn contract between us, for mind I do not understand friendship without this reciprocity of devotion and confidence.'

"'O, my dear Deville!' I exclaimed, 'for

me, I can receive any and everything from you; but think you that my father can except such an offer?'

"'What is the matter now?' said the latter, as he entered my chamber. Deville then repeated to him what he had said to me, adding whatever else his noble heart could suggest in order to make the offer pleasing. My father listened attentively, then remained silent and thoughtful. I feared for a moment that he was going to utter a refusal, which would have deeply wounded my friend; this was not the case.

"'Well! I accept your offer,' said he, holding out his hand to Deville. 'When one meets a man like you, to reject his favors is a mark of meanness, and, thank Heaven! misfortune has not brought me to that. Now, my son,' he continued, addressing me, 'you have an important task to fulfil, for you will be the pledge of my debt to your friend; it is you who will have to discharge it, and I have too good an opinion of your heart to fear that you will fail us!'

"To tell you the joy of Deville on hearing these words would be impossible. He threw himself on my father's neck, and from that moment I really believe he loved him as a son; he had found a family instead of the one he had lost, and no longer felt himself alone in the world.

"Nevertheless the time came all too quickly when we were forced to leave that happy circle. Our duties called us back to Paris, and we resumed our journey thither after many sad farewells.

Throwing a last look over these smiling scenes which you see around us, Deville sighed deeply, and said to me: 'Ernest, let this beloved spot, this calm retreat be henceforward our place of meeting. Every year we will come here both of us to refresh our souls, to forget the noise, and tumultuous cares of the world; and, hereafter, when you have discharged your duty to your country, when you have gained fame and fortune, we shall meet here to part no more. This plan meets your approbation, I see; well! we must make it the object of our life, and labor, each in his own sphere, to bring it about. Meanwhile, my young friend,' he continued, after a moment's thought, 'should Providence hereafter provide you with anything better, I would not have this project hinder you from embracing it; before all else I desire your happiness.'

"'And do you think I could enjoy it without you? O, my dear Deville! we shall have everything in common all our lives!'

"'Well! be it so,' he replied, 'and may the Lord bless you.'

"Now, my children," continued Mr. d'Olbar, "I shall not stop to describe either my stay at the Polytechnic School, or that which I subsequently made at the School of Metz. I will only tell you that in both schools I had the good fortune to please my superiors, and that I entered as lieutenant in the corps of artillery where good recommendations were before me.

"When sent to join the army, I endeavored to distinguish myself like my comrades. I obtained the cross, then the grade of captain. We were then at a period when promotion was rapid as victory. My uncle, too—whose friendship I had happily retained—assisted me through his friend, Colonel de S.

"At a later period, when I was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, M. de Verval obtained leave for me to spend some months in France. During that time I was indebted to him for the greatest happiness of my life, for he had prepared the way for my union with your mother, and, in order to facilitate that auspicious alliance, he portioned me handsomely.

"It was then that I could realize, at least in part, the cherished wishes of my heart. I purchased this property where my parents and sisters came to live with us, and also my friend. Your mother, who already shared all my affections, would not be separated from them, and when the time of my departure came, she found herself surrounded by tender and sympathizing friends.

"My children, there are some of life's duties very painful; I felt it when, after a long stay with my family, I was compelled to tear myself away from those I loved so well, in order to join that Russion expedition which was destined to be so fatal to France.

"It was during the time of that deplorable campaign, that death deprived us almost simultaneously of my uncle and my two sisters. Deville came to join me in Poland (his anxious friendship would not permit him to await my return); and from his mouth I learned our triple loss.

"Bowed down under the weight of the miseries I had endured with that unhappy army whose sufferings and whose heroism posterity will tell, I only returned to my family to share in the general sorrow. To crown all our affliction, we were again forced to separate; the public service still required me, and I set out with a bleeding heart, for I foresaw that these last struggles would end but in ruin and defeat.

"At length came the battle of Waterloo. You know its details, my sons, but you know not that your father, grievously wounded in that disastrous conflict, would have perished but for the generous friend who had so long devoted himself to him, and who saved him from death in a manner little short of miraculous.

"Although separated from me, Deville could not cease to follow me in thought. He saw from the first that our army could never withstand the crushing power of the allied forces. Tormented by anxiety for my fate, he hastened to the army and arrived on the field at the very moment when the general route of our shattered forces threw terror and dismay into every heart. Andre, my servant, had seen me fall in the last charge. Deville meets him, pale and terrified, amongst the flying. He stops him, forces him to go back with him to the field of battle, makes him point out the square in which I had fought, and, after an hour of the most revolting search, he discovers me under a heap of dead bodies. I will not try to describe the terrible impression which the sight of my apparently lifeless body made on the loving heart of my true friend. He laid his hand on my heart, however, and found that it still beat, or rather fluttered, but what was to be done to save me in the dismal solitude of that bloody plain, so thickly covered with the dead and dying?

"At length Providence came to his assistance. Whilst kneeling by me and supporting me in his arms, Andre perceived several persons picking up the wounded, whom they placed in litters. A woman, or rather an angel in woman's form,* was directing this work of mercy. Her gracious words and gestures encouraged her assistants to persevere in their painful search.

"'Look here! Look yonder!' she would cry, pointing to places still unexplored, 'go on!—go on!—courage!—God will bless you!'

"I was brought by Deville and Andre to this angelic woman. Seeing my poor friend's distress, she called one of the surgeons by whom she was accompanied. He gave my wounds a temporary dressing, and I was afterwards conveyed to Brussels. A month after, furnished with a disguise and good passports, Deville and I took the way to Blandeck where our coming was awaited in harrowing suspense.

"You now see, my dear boys," said Mr. d'Olbar in conclusion, "you now see how the ties which unite Deville and myself were formed and cemented. I purposely postponed this explanation until such time as you were old enough to comprehend what your father owes to that dear friend, so that you may help to pay that debt of gratitude which we all owe him. May you, all three, in return for his care and solicitude, try to imitate the virtues of which he is the perfect model!"

Here ends Mr. d'Olbar's story. If our young readers have been following it with interest they will be glad to learn that Alphonse, the colonel's second son, profited much by the lesson it conveyed, especially as God soon furnished him with another striking proof of the sad effects of idleness.

One day, when the two friends and their pupils were, as usual, assembled in the pretty warren, the youngest boy, going after his ball into the long grass, suddenly uttered a cry, and ran to his father, saying: "There's a man down there—a dead man!"

All ran towards the place which he pointed out. A miserable object, covered with filthy rags, lay there motionless. It was found, on examination, however, that he had only swooned. Thinking that his weakness might proceed from hunger, Mr. d'Olbar tried to make him inhale the smell of a piece of bread taken from the boys' satchel. This remedy is sometimes effectual in such cases. He had scarcely put the bread near the wretched creature's mouth when he seized it, swallowed it greedily, and fell back almost choking.

One of the boys ran to the village and brought a cart. The unhappy man was conveyed to a tavern where all possible care was given him, and he recovered his senses. Mr. d'Olbar then examined him attentively; the livid features somehow seemed familiar to him. His first impulse was to question the man, but withheld by the fear of fatiguing him, he being so weak, he merely gave him in charge to the landlord, and gave orders to have the doctor sent for, then retired with his sons and Mr. Deville.

Next day word was brought to Mr. d'Olbar that the stranger, who was suffering from more than one incurable disease, had been very ill during the night, and had asked for the priest. He also begged the charitable persons who had assisted him to go and see him once more.

The boys obtained permission to accompany their father and his friend. When they entered the chamber where the dying man lay, the latter raised himself with a painful effort, and fixed his eyes on Mr. d'Olbar.

"I see," said he, "that these wasted features, wasted by the most abject misery, and by all the horrrors of remorse, awake in your mind but a misty recollection. Besides the worthy man, the happy father, the happy friend, must have long since banished from his memory the wretch who at one time hoped to bring him down to his own level——"

Here Mr. d'Olbar and his friend uttered a simultaneeus exclamation of surprise.

"Ah! you know me now," resumed the dying man, "well, yes, it is I—it is Isidore whom you have generously assisted—Isidore who is about to appear before his Supreme Judge, to render him an account of a life defiled by idleness and all the vices which follow in its train. Alas! to those miserable vices I have sacrificed my own happiness and that of all connected with me. Ernest! towards you also I was guilty! will you, can you forgive me?"

"From my heart I do!" cried the generous soldier, and he pressed between both his own the emaciated hand of the dying man.

"Well, then," murmured the latter in a failing voice, "may Heaven pour down its choicest blessings on you, and preserve your sons, too, from the fatal propensity which was my ruin!"

Some moments after, the unfortunate man received the last Sacrament, and that same evening he expired.

Alphonse d'Olbar never forgot this DOUBLE LESSON.

* Historical. We regret not being able to give the name of this lady, to whom many of those wounded at Waterloo are indebted for their lives. She belongs to Brussels.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

We have European intelligence to the 18th Sept., by the *Arabia* which arrived here on Wednesday last. The following comprise the principal items of intelligence:

The screw steamship *Hammonia*, which sailed from Hamburg on the the 15th Sept, for Southampton, *en route* for New York, exploded her magazine on the first day out, and put back to Hamburg. Five passengers were wounded. She had 293 passengers on board, and would sail again on the 19th inst.

A deputation from the Great Eastern Steamship Company had visited Bristol with a view of ascertaining the capacity of that port for accommodating their mammoth vessel, it having been found that Liverpool and Southampton would be unsuited.

Mr. William Wier, principal editor of the London *News*, is dead.

The States General of Holland were convoked for a new session, to commence on the 20th of September.

Some mischievous Protestant agents got up a disturbance lately, at a place called Pinta, in Spain. The authorities should clear the country of such vermin, or shoot them down like wolves if they do not learn to conduct themselves with some propriety.

It was reported at Berlin that the Prussian Chambers would be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. That done, there would be a dissolution and general elections. The King's family physician, Dr. Boeger, is said to have frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete restoration to health.

The vintage of Portugal will be the most abundant of the last five years.

A Vienna despatch announces the death from typhus fever of the Archduchess Margaret, daughter of the King of Saxony and wife of the Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

The London *Times* of the 17th has the following: "The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have experienced a decline to between 420 and 460. It appears the recent experiments induce a belief that the fracture, or fractures, for it is thought there may be two, will be found to exist at a distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired, but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point the damage has been sustained."

Mr. Whitehouse, the late Electrician of the Company, writes another letter on the subject of his dismissal, in which he charges the managers of the enterprise with incompetence, and demands a full investigation by the shareholders of the grounds on which he was dismissed.

On the 17th, Atlantic Telegraph shares experienced a further fall, the last quotation being 320 to 360.

We have news from Paris dated on the 17th ult.

Prince Napoleon's journey to Algeria had been further postponed, with a view, it was supposed, to the prior settlement of all the questions pending in relation to the organization of that country.

The French are said to have secured a treaty with the King of Korea, a vassal of China, for the establishment of a French commercial settlement in his country.

The minie rifle is, it is said, to be taken out of the hands of the French army, and to be replaced by an arm constructed on the same principle, but which is much lighter and easier to handle.

It is rumored that Marshal Canrobert is to be married to the Duchess of Solomanzor.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* points out a singular fact, which, it states, is now taking place in Belgium. According to it, a French company is buying up all the Belgian journals that can be purchased, and has already become the proprietor of the *Observateur*, the *Journal de la Belgique*, the *Telegraphe*, &c. The company appears to have made an offer for the *Precurseur* of Antwerp, which resisted the temptation. But the *Journal de Bruxelles* remarks that if the Antwerp paper has not given itself up to the French company, it does not the less reckon among the members of its committee of surveillance the gentlemen who have purchased the other journals. There is a mystery in all this, says the *Journal de Bruxelles*, which the Belgian press has not been able to penetrate.

The St. Petersburg journals of September 10 announce what they call a decisive defeat of Schamyl in the Caucasus. According to them, on the 2d Aug., a large detachment of his forces attacked a Russian column, but were repulsed with considerable loss, whereupon Schamyl resolved to make a diversion. In this movement he encountered a Russian column. The Russian General manœuvred in such a way as to entice him forward, and then dividing his force in two columns, he attacked him both right and left, and at last routed him, capturing, besides 84 horses, 424 muskets, 289 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own. It was on the 11th August that the engagement took place, and it is said that the Russian loss was only fourteen killed, and sixteen wounded.

The Emperor of Russia, not satisfied with having recalled so many Polish exiles from Siberia, has actually restored to them their formerly confiscated estates. The returned exiles are re-instated at once into the full possession of their property, with the condition of paying for it after 80 years.

GENOA—CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—I shall not attempt to describe this Church, for it must be done in superlatives alone, and magnificent and superb would be the burden of every line. Two things alone I will say of it—one is, that the first gold that came from Peru is on the roof of this church, and the other is, that the oftener I see it (and I have visited Genoa five times), it seems more beautiful, more churchlike, and more worthy of Her whose most blessed name it bears. There are other churches in Genoa intensely beautiful, and if not so rich in marble, in alabaster and gilding, are yet more interesting to the artist for their paintings, and to the Christian for their riches. The streets of Genoa are, most of them, very narrow, but in so hot a country this is a great advantage. There are several galleries of fine paintings, and a good collection of the work of arts of all sorts, with museums, theatres and public buildings; but, as I am not writing a guide book, but merely giving my impression as I wander through the land of song and art, of story and religion, I shall not trouble you with their catalogue. I was much struck with the funeral of a little child while I was there. First came the Crucifix, decorated with white ribbons and evergreens, then children carrying lights and flowers, and then the little tiny coffin, carried by a man in a large white cloak and high crowned white hat. The whole had a most joyous appearance, as became the funeral of an innocent, whose early death had found his baptismal vows unsullied.—*Cor. of the Dublin Nation.*

CENSUS OF TEXAS.—The Austin *Intelligencer* is indebted to Robert Barr for the following memoranda: Returns from 95 counties give a population of 361,454, and a vote of 56,891. There are 22 counties yet to hear from, part of which have made returns, but they are not yet footed up. These counties are Anderson, Bee, Bezar, Bazoria, Brown, Cass, Cameron, Cherokee, Galveston, Hidaldo, Hopkins, Houston, Kiney, (not organized,) Leon, McCulloch, (not organized,) Rusk, Smith, Trinity, Tyler, Washington and Webb; in all twenty-two counties yet to make returns. The counties not included in the 95 mentioned above as having been footed up, contain a population of from seventy to one hundred thousand.

THE NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following is the first portion of a series of articles which have appeared in recent numbers of the *Univers*. As usual they are remarkable for the terse and vigorous style, and that closeness of reasoning and intimate acquaintance with the subject which usually characterize the writings in that admirable journal:

In the interesting history of the great struggles between France and England since the reign of William III., one fact deserves to be noted. Great Britain has never dared to contend single handed with us. On one occasion during the epoch of the American war England found itself opposed to France free on the Rhine, and hence enabled to turn its strength and energy to the sea. England was then compelled to recognize the independence of her American colonies. At another juncture, in 1830, the King of France was desirous to avenge the insult offered by the Algerine to her Consul, and to destroy, for the advantage of civilization, this haunt of pirates. Europe applauded the design; England alone protested against it. Little caring for the interests of secondary nations, England had only one object in view—its own profit. France in Algiers would be a France independent in the Mediterranean. Its eternal rival was again to be found in its way; England, therefore, intrigued at Constantinople, sounded the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. This time, however, it received no answer. A second coalition was impossible. France *ridiculed* England, and M. d'Haussey, the Minister of Marine, said to Lord Stuart, the British Ambassador, "If you intend putting your threats into execution, behold the means. Our fleet will leave Toulon the latter end of May; it will anchor at the Balearic Isles, and disembark at the west of Algiers. You are now possessed of our intentions; you may encounter our fleet if you have a fancy that way. But you will not do it, you will not accept the challenge which I offer you, because you are not in a position to do it." France flung down the gauntlet; England did not take it up because the result would have been a man to man contest with France that would have required England's entire strength. Such a contest it did not desire. After the peace of Amiens Pitt said openly in Parliament—"It is not to be expected that a powerful nation like France will surrender its conquests and descend to a level to which Great Britain cannot, single handed, reduce her." In spite of these facts, in spite of the advice of the British Minister, many persons in France look upon the British power as so formidable, so firmly fixed, that, according to them, France could not attempt a struggle with any chance of success. Aboukir, Trafalgar, and Waterloo, hang upon her like a funeral pall. They forget that if in the 13th and 14th centuries England has had its Crescy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, France repaid this debt at Orleans, Beange, Patany, Formigny, and Castilian, and that she did not cease to conquer till the enemy was annihilated, and crushed in his island retreat. These persons, when reading the history of the maritime wars, under the Consulate and the Empire, judge of the facts without going back to the causes, concluding very summarily that France never could have a marine of an important and formidable character. The inquiring into these causes would soon prove to them how much they deceive themselves, and would tend much to encourage our sailors, for it would prove that our temporary inferiority was neither owing to men nor things, but to accidental and exceptional circumstances.

Why did the French navy, which was so excellent under Louis XVI. and which contended so bravely, and often with such success, with the fleets of England—why did it so suddenly fail and retrograde under the Republic, the Consulate and the Empire? It was because the poison of the Revolution had spread in the fleet. The body of officers, so admirable in every respect, and amounting to 2,400 men, followed the fortunes of the King. Some retired, others emigrated, and the rest perished on the scaffold. The ship crews were disorganized, insubordination spread amongst them. Throughout the fleet was circulated that absurd catechism which speaks to men of their rights alone, but omits all mention of their duties. The consequences of all this were soon felt. What could be hoped for in sending to sea squadrons deficient in officers, and consisting of undisciplined men, without cohesion, hastily equipped, especially when we reflect that England opposed to them none but veteran sailors trained to and disciplined by such admirals as Hood, Hotham and Jervis. What else could be expected but that victory would be on the side of the English? What could be expected of our marine except preserving their honor. Let us do them justice in this respect; they showed themselves noble children of France. Who has not heard of the heroic defence of Admiral Brueis at Aboukir, and his glorious death? Who knows not that at Trafalgar the brave Captain Lucas, commander of the 74 frigate, the Redoubtable, silenced the fire of Nelson's ship, the Victory, and that he would have boarded it if two English vessels had not come up to its relief. Who knows not the history of the Vengeur, and the glorious engagement of Algesiras, where victory crowned the gallantry of our sailors!

Whilst examining the organization of the two navies, we see on one side good officers, skilful cannoneers, crews accustomed to every species of hardship at sea, and to passive obedience. On the other hand, a want of officers, a detestable artillery, insubordination, crews, composed of discordant elements, and yet people are astonished at the disasters of Aboukir and Trafalgar, and they draw thence a conclusion that France cannot create a good navy. But this reasoning is false and unsound. We ought to look at the matter in another point of view, and to say, do the causes of disorganization which then brought on our reverses still exist? If they do, you are in the right, we cannot have a navy. But if, on the other hand, profiting by the hard lessons of adversity, the navy has constantly labored to strengthen its feeble points; if in the present day our artillery, taught in the schools of Brest and Toulon, are excellent, our officers brave, thoroughly acquainted with the rude profession of the navy; if discipline reigns in our vessels, what reason have we, if the struggle were renewed, to fear a naval contest, a new Trafalgar? Nelson in his correspondence, attributes the destruction of our squadron to the demagogue habits of the French seamen. He frequently said: "As long as the enemy fails to re-establish discipline on board his ships, he never will beat an English fleet." Do the timid spirits of our day believe that our sailors are capable of profiting by Nelson's advice?

AN ARMY OF MARTYRS.

The French papers supply an account of the following truly Catholic scene:

"The fashionable and religious world was convoked recently to one of the most curious ceremonies which take place in Paris, that of the departure of the Missionaries for their various destinations to all parts of the globe. On this occasion an unusual number of these holy and enterprising young men, willing and ready to suffer all things for Christ's sake, were presented at the altar of the *Missions Etrangeres*, and a most touching sight it was to behold this assemblage of pale, devoted youths, with their small wallet and knotted stick—which constitute, according to strict rule, the whole of their baggage—ready armed for the good fight, about to sally forth into the unknown dark, to combat with, it may be, invisible and unknown enemies, alone, unaided, and protected by their Master's name alone. They sat in a line before the altar, twenty-seven in number, and in the presence of the multitude renewed publicly the vows they had uttered in private on entering the establishment, of forsaking home, country, friends, and family, to spread His name far over the surface of the earth, to scorn the pangs of torture, cold, and hunger, to suffer solitude, imprisonment, and stripes, rather than turn back from the task thus self-imposed by religious convictions alone. Amongst the number of this year's Missionaries was a youth of twenty, the only son of one of our greatest painters, whose vocations for this life of danger has developed itself so strongly ever since his childhood, that the father, amidst the bitterest regret, has listened to the reasoning of the high Ecclesiastical authorities commissioned by the son to solicit his consent, and has bravely resigned this fondly-loved child into the hands of the Church, perfectly convinced that the call will not be unanswered.

"Another of these aspirants to Heavenly reward is a young man, the son of a rich banker, whose suicide a short time ago filled all Paris with consternation. His vocation is submissive to the law of expiation, and he turned at once from the world to which his father had sacrificed everything, and finally life and eternity itself, to offer himself a sacrifice in redemption of his father's error. The contrast between the two young men—the one whose vocation was spontaneous, the other that of judgment and reasoning—was evident to all. The first all joy and triumph at having accomplished a long sought end, the other all resignation to the will of Providence. At the conclusion of the Mass one penny was given to each of the travellers, which is to be renewed at each station; one small loaf was placed within the wallet which contained the one change of linen, and they went on their way, singing joyously, as they disappeared through the door at the back of the altar, concerning the glories of Paradise and the bounties of the Lord. By this time most of them are embarked, either at Havre or Bordeaux, for the savage countries to which they are bound. The vessel which conveys them will leave them in the midst of the horrid loneliness to which they have condemned their young lives, and the next news which reaches us concerning them may be of their success in converting whole nations to Christianity, or of the lingering death to which they have been condemned by the inhospitable tribes amongst whom they have been sent."

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AUBURN, N.Y.

[*From the Auburn Daily American.*]

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church in this city, took place on Sunday, 26th September. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, officiated, assisted by several Priests from abroad. At an early hour in the afternoon, a vast crowd of Protestants had assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Catholics formed in a procession on Chapel street, in front of the old church, and marched from thence to the North street entrance to the new Church grounds, preceded by three boys abreast, the two outer ones bearing lighted wax candles, and the other a long wooden cross. After the three boys came a Priest, followed by the procession. This was an immense mass of girls, boys, women and men. Such a procession, we venture to say, has never before been seen in Auburn. We seriously doubt if any other society could gather together such a procession, in point of numbers, for a similar purpose within five miles of the city limits. And yet we are told on good authority, that these nearly all reside within two miles of the city. It was a spectacle for a Protestant to behold and reflect upon.

As the procession passed the corner stone, those who chose dropped into the hole in the stone, a *free-will offering* towards the building. The amount of this collection, we learn, was about $1,500. The procession once in the enclosure, the services began. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate services by the Bishop and his assistants.

The Church is named the "Holy Family." In the corner stone were deposited in a sealed jar, a piece of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, some American coins, a parchment scroll containing the history of the foundation of the church—copies of the *Auburn American* and *Advertiser*, also of the New York, Boston and Buffalo papers. The Latin is as follows:

Anno reparatæ salutis.
MDCCCLVIII.

XXVI. Sept. Dominica vero, post Pentecosten XVIII S. S. Pis. Papa IX. Ecclesiam Dei feliciter regente Jacobo Buchanan in federatis Americæ septemtrionalis provinciis presidente in Neo Eboracenci statu autem J. A. King Gubernante. Et in Civitati Aubernensi L. A. Briggs primam magistratum gerente Michael L. Creedon, Pastore Gul. Vanderbosg, Architecto Illustrissimus et Reverendissemus Joannes Timon Primus Episcopus Bulfansis Hunc primariam Lapidem Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Familiæ ingenti concursu cleripopulique rite benedicit posuitque.

The stone being laid, the Bishop and his assistant priests ascended a platform near the centre of the ground, where further services were had, after which the Bishop delivered an address, appropriate to the occasion. The address was in good taste and in Christian spirit. Bishop Timon is a venerable-looking man; and although he is far advanced in years, he spoke with a force and distinctness that enabled him to be heard by a very large audience. The entire services passed off with great quietness and good order.

WHAT WE ARE EXPECTED TO SPEND FOR AMUSEMENT THIS YEAR.—At no period within our recollection have managers provided so extravagantly for the amusement-going public, as this season. In the first place, we are to have two rival Italian operas—each possessing not one, but four or five prima donnas, and a host of male singers. Strakosch announces the names of Colson, Gazzaniga, Cora de Wilhorst, Parodi, Brignoli, Amodio, Junca and Labocetta. Messrs. Ulmann and Maretzek, the names of Piccolomini, Laborde, Pouisot, Johanna Wagner, Gassier, Adelaide Phillips, Steffani and Carl Formes. By what miraculous process of puffery all these artists are to be brought into note we are at a loss to imagine, and still more so divine how their salaries are to be paid. Mdlle. Piccolomini alone is to receive five thousand dollars per month, travelling expenses for seven persons, and a clear half of all the profits! Think of that, and then remember that there are seven theatres in New York to be supported in addition to the operatic houses. For the fun of the thing—certainly for nothing else—we have estimated the nightly expenses at all the places of amusement during the regular season. Before the manager sees a profit, or the curtain can be raised, must be paid at the Academy of Music, about $2,000; Burton's Theatre, (opera,) $1,000; Burton's Theatre, (drama,) $300; Wallack's, $300; Laura Keene's, $350; Niblo's, $300; Barnum's, $150; National, $150; Bowery, $200; Hoym's, $150; Miscellaneous, $400; total, $5,300. Requiring an average attendance probably of fifteeen thousand persons every night, or rather more than an eighth of the entire population of New York every week! That we are fond of going to the opera and the theatre is beyond a doubt, but can we "go it" so strong?—*Musical World.*

A COURAGEOUS GIRL.—A correspondent of the Abington *Standard*, writing from South Hanson, gives the following account of an incident which transpired in that town a few days since: "Miss Sarah Perkins, a young girl about nineteen years of age, started, just at dusk last Thursday, for the house of a friend about a mile distant from her home. Taking a cross path which led through the woods, she lost her way in the darkness, which soon became intense. A severe thunder storm was just commencing; the lightning was frequent, and unusually sharp, and the rain fell in torrents. She wandered about for a while, but finding herself totally unable to escape from the woods, she quietly seated herself upon a rock at the foot of the tree, and waited patiently for the morning light. When it came, she found her way home, changed her dress, which was badly torn and thoroughly saturated with water; and when the family arose, they found her sitting by the fire as composedly as though nothing in the least unusual had transpired. She said she was not in the least frightened at all—had a very comfortable seat, and neither shed any tears, nor called for help."

THE MILITARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—A late report from the Committee on Military Affairs of the Governor's Council, states that according to the returns of the Adjutant General of January 4, 1858, there were then enrolled in the military of the State, consisting of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 6,735.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland.

THE JOURNEY TO CARLOW.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Burke, left the Kingsbridge terminus, Saturday, 11th September, *en route* for Carlow. The fact of his journey having become known to the people of the counties of Dublin and Kildare at the various stations along the line, large crowds collected to pay their respects to his Eminence and obtain his blessing. At Salins and Athy the numbers collected thronged the arrival platforms from end to end, and it was a touching sight to witness the eagerness with which warm-hearted and devoted people pressed forward to the carriage in which his Eminence was seated to receive his benediction and kiss his hand. Several of the local clergy also were in attendance at the stations, and obtained an introduction to his Eminence, who appeared to be much affected by the warmth of the greetings which he everywhere received. At Maganey a large concourse of people had assembled, and as the train slowly steamed by the platform they welcomed his Eminence with repeated cheers. On quitting the train his Eminence was received by a number of the clergy, and conducted through groups of people of both sexes, on whom he bestowed his blessing, to the carriage of Mr. Strange, his relative, which was in readiness to convey him to Graney House. Surrounded by crowds of country folk, bearing garlands of flowers and branches of evergreens in their hands, the carriage in which his Eminence, the Rev. Mr. Burke, and other clergymen were seated, proceeded slowly on its journey, amidst loud and hearty cheering from all sides, until the Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, near Maganey, was reached. Here his Eminence stopped, entered the chapel, and prayed at the altar steps for a short time. After giving his blessing to the people, he resumed his journey; but before the carriage had proceeded far on the Castledermott road the multitude accompanying him insisted upon unyoking the horses and drawing the vehicle themselves. In this manner his Eminence entered the town of Castledermott. As he passed under the arches of evergreens which spanned the streets, bearing inscriptions of welcome, he received the most enthusiastic acclamations of the Catholic inhabitants, whose greeting was strikingly expressive of their respect and affection for their illustrious visitor. Having partaken of some refreshment at the house of the Rev. Canon Dunne, his Eminence proceeded to the chapel, where he was received by the parochial clergy, attired in full clerical costume, and conducted to a chair of state placed on a richly carpeted dais, specially prepared for the occasion. The Rev. Canon Dunn read an address by the Catholic clergy and inhabitants of Castledermott to his Eminence, in which thay expressed their deep sense of the past services which he had rendered to the Catholic Church by his pre-eminent abilities, and their warm admiration of his exalted character. His Eminence in his reply said he was delighted to find amongst the people so great an amount of religion and piety, and such manifestations of the works of faith. God would reward them, if not in this life, at least in the next, the better one, where they would change their life of privation for one of eternal bliss. He begged to tell them that he would assure the Sovereign Pontiff of their continued faithfulness to their holy religion. His Eminence then left the chapel and resumed his seat in his carriage, which was conveyed by the people to Graney House, where, having arrived, he alighted and bestowed his benediction on the crowd, who, after giving vent to their feelings in repeated cheers, turned and proceeded homeward.

ARRIVAL IN CARLOW.

On the following day, Sunday, the Cardinal Archbishop was welcomed to Carlow by its inhabitants, with an enthusiasm scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed, in any of the great demonstrations with which he has been received in other parts of Ireland. The Catholic clergy of the town, headed by the venerated Bishop, the clergy of the adjoining counties, and the whole of the Catholic laity, from the humblest peasant to the wealthiest land-owner, combined to give the distinguished visitor a reception manifesting, in the most decided way, their respect, admiration and love for himself personally, and their devoted attachment to the Church of which he is so illustrious a dignitary. The majority of the houses in the town were tastefully and appropriately decorated with evergreens and flowers; and in various points in Tullow st. and College st. arches of foliage, entwined with flowers, spanned the way; and flags and banners of all sizes, of bright and varied colors, floated in the air, bearing on them words of warm welcome to his Eminence. The general aspect of the town was gay and animated in the extreme, and the cheerful effect of the decorations, everywhere observable, was much enhanced by the favoring circumstance of glorious weather. From an early hour in the forenoon the people of the surrounding counties continued to pour into the town, one and all animated with the heartiest desire to participate in the interesting and memorable event of the day. Shortly after eleven o'clock, his Eminence, accompanied by Mr. Strange, arrived by the Dublin road, preceded and followed by an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the county, who had met him about a mile from Mr. Bruen's residence, outside the town, and who, having dispensed with the horses, yoked to the carriage, drew

the vehicle themselves, amidst immense cheering, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of applause. At the College gate, and at the entrance to the Cathedral, immense crowds had assembled, and as the carriage drew near they greeted his Eminence with enthusiastic plaudits. Accompanied by a large body of the people, bearing branches of evergreens in their hands, and amidst the warmest tokens of regard from the entire assemblage, the carriage of his Eminence proceeded through the park, the clerical and lay students, who lined the carriageway, attired in academic costume, cheering vehemently as he passed along to the grand entrance. Here he was received by the Very Rev. Dr. Dunne, President of the College; the Very Rev. Dr. Magee, Vice President; the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, V. G.; the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, P. P.; the Rev. James Hughes, Administrator of Carlow, and other clergymen, and conducted to his apartment, where he assumed his robes to preside at High Mass.

THE HIGH MASS AND SERMON.

As early as ten o'clock the holders of tickets of admission to the cathedral commenced to take up their seats in their respective compartments, and in less than an hour from that time an immense congregation, including the leading Catholic gentry of Carlow and the adjoining counties, had assembled within the sacred walls to assist at the celebration of the divine mysteries. The lay students of the college occupied places specially reserved for them in the grand nave, and within the sanctuary the clerical students, attired in academic costume, were ranged in double line at each side, and behind the altar, which is erected in the centre of the enclosure. At the extreme left of the altar was placed the throne of state for his Eminence. It was hung with white drapery, edged with scarlet, the overhanging canopy being richly fringed wilh material of the same color. The clergy of the diocese and other priests assembled shortly before twelve o'clock inside the sanctuary.

Shortly after twelve o'clock his Eminence, attired in robes of scarlet silk, with the white ermine cape, and wearing round his neck, suspended by a gold chain, the pectoral cross, came forth from the vestry, attended by two train bearers, and, having bowed to the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who, clad in episcopal vestments, and wearing the mitre, awaited his Eminence in the chair of state, was conducted to the throne. Solemn Pontifical High Mass, *Coram Cardinale*, was then commenced, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh officiating as high priest celebrant, the Rev. J. Cavanagh as deacon, and the Rev. T. Tynan as sub-deacon. The Rev. Dean Hughes, Administrator, officiated as presbyter assistant, and the Rev. Mr. Doyle as master of the ceremonies. The assistant priests at the Cardinal's throne were the Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Burke. Haydn's Mass, number three, was sung by the choir; the responses were given by a number of the students. The first gospel having been read, his Eminence advanced to the foot of the sanctuary, and proceeded to deliver his sermon, taking his text from the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, 14th verse, read in the epistle of the day:

"For which cause I bow my knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom all paternity in Heaven and Earth is named, that you may be able to comprehend with all the saints the breadth and the height, and depth, and know also the charity of Christ, which embraceth all knowledge."

They were told, he said, by the apostle that God was charity (that was love), and this love was unbounded—infinite like Himself—extending from end to end—from eternity to eternity. How then could they reduce it to a scale so as to measure its dimensions? Where should they find the arm which could embrace the whole breadth of that divine charity?—where the ladder, even of Jacob, by which the angels ascended and descended—by which they should reach its height, which was above the highest Heaven. Where would they seek the fathom line with which to sound the depths of that abyss?—where the chain by which to reduce to measure its length, and thus form some idea of God's charity? It was clear that while it was incapable of measurement not even by our limited intelligence, but even by the power of the highest and purest spirits, still it had pleased God to manifest it to us so as to enable us to measure it to a certain extent. It was well, then, to take the means which the apostle had described to them, and see if they could not comprehend, in some degree, this measurement of the immense charity of God. What were the dimensions of God's charity—what was its breadth—what its length—what its height, and what its depth? The breadth of God's charity extended from side to side. Every way they cast their eyes the charity, and love, and kindness of God met them. In every object, from the light above to the smallest production of the field, there was the hand of God producing, with infinite fecundity, whatever could make the life of man physically and materially happy. The love of God met them in their every day path through life. They knew it was in every portion of the magnificent system which moved round the sun—it was, indeed, vast and immeasurable, but was the breadth of God's love. But who should speak of its length? Could they form a scale of the dimensions of the love of God? Should they go back to creation and speak of the immortality bestowed on man? They should, indeed, begin at the first fastening of that chain of love in its earliest link here on earth, and that would serve them as a starting point. Who did not believe that the first manifestation of God's love to man was the fulfilment of internal intention — that every act of love which He performed towards the human race had never for an instant—so to speak—departed from His mind. So that the measure of God's mercies from the first instant of the creation until the end of time had been but a diminished scale by which they might estimate all that preceded it, and consider every one of those acts of His love as infinite as Himself; and as he had continued adding link to link to the chain of His mercy, so after their days it would be continued unfailing to the end of time. The length of God's love had no more limits than its breadth. But, would the length of God's mercy be cut short when the world was destroyed? Oh, no; it would be continued in the uninterrupted and unvaried duration of His own existence, to the very end of eternity; and His charity and love would be carried on so long as He existed. The breadth of God's love, then, was immensity, and its length eternity. And what was the height of this charity of God? It reached, in like manner, to Himself. The height of God's charity began only where His heavenly kingdom was. Beginning, then, from that point, let them look upwards, and see what God had done to give them some measure of His love for man. What could God do more than communicate Himself with His love to those who approach Him? Was it possible to conceive love greater and more unbounded than was thus represented to them? Such, then, was the height of the love of God—that love which prepared us for Himself, and raised us up to the very level almost of his own divine essence. But, who should measure the depths of His love? What a worm man was when compared with the Almighty?—a grain of sand in His eyes. What was man that God should be mindful of him? Did not the love of God plunge to the very lowest abyss of man's sinful soul, to raise him to Himself? Who did not know but that the love of God had a remedy for him? Such was it that it could reach the lowest abyss of sin—pluck from it the sinner, and raise him even to the height of His own throne. But the charity of God they should not presume to fathom. It was inexplicable—it was that which brought Him down from heaven to give Himself to us as an offering for sin. To understand His charity they should wait until they could look into that burning mirror, in which every lesson of life was written with a pen of fire, and then they would find that as immeasurable as had been the outward love of God, there was an abyss going to the very centre of that furnace of love, in which was buried the love of Christ for man. The love of that blessed mother the Church resembled that of the Saviour in its breadth, height, length and depth. Of the depth of her charity, the very object on which he addressed them gave evidence. It sought amongst every portion of society, plunged into the deepest and most repulsive abyss of misery, and snatched therefrom the unfortunate soul. It was for an institution of such a charitable character that he had come to address them—to call upon them to support an institution which was indefatigable in carrying out its objects, but which required their nourishing care. He would exhort them to contribute with all the generosity that belonged to their country towards the support of an institution by which so much was done for the poor, who really had but little comfort on earth—to be the means of snatching them from misery, and thus imitate the blessed Lord in seeking the lost sheep, and raising many a poor soul, and of being the means of raising many a poor Christian sinking unseen into perdition to enjoy everlasting happiness. The very beautiful discourse of his Eminence was listened to with the deepest attention by the congregation.

His Eminence having resumed his seat on the throne, High Mass was proceeded with. At its conclusion his Eminence and the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, together with the large body of clergy and students within the sanctuary, passed into the vestry, and the immense congregation quitted the Cathedral evidently much impressed with the sacred and interesting proceedings of the day.

VISIT TO CARLOW COLLEGE.

After High Mass his Eminence visited the above well-known and justly prized institution, where he was entertained by the president and vice-president in the spacious academy hall of the college, the walls of which in several places bore floral decorations of a graceful and pleasing character.

The *dejeunner* having concluded, his Eminence was conducted to the study hall to receive several addresses. For some time previous the entire of the students of the college, clerical and lay, had assembled within the hall, awaiting the arrival of their distinguished visitor; and when he entered, attended by the Rev. Mr. Burke, and accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh and a large body of the clergy and laity, they received him with loud and prolonged cheers. Having taken his seat on a throne covered with crimson cloth specially prepared for him, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh read the address of the Bishop and clergy which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause from the students.

His Eminence said he accepted with sincere gratitude the warm-hearted address which his lordship condescended to read on behalf of his diocese; and he could not but feel a peculiar emotion on finding himself for the first time among a clergy with whom, if he had not been previously personally acquainted, he, at least, had been connected by the most pleasing reminiscence. He could not, that morning—when, for the first time, addressing such a vast multitude in their noble and spacious cathedral—help thinking, in the first place, how, although it might not vie with many other structures in the accuracy of its architecture, or the beauty of its ornamentation, is still considered a gigantic step in advance of the time when it was erected. And there was one object before him which brought to his mind how much of the awakening of a powerful religious feeling in Ireland was due to that great and noble theologian, the pride of his country, "J. K. L." (Loud applause.) He remembered, when young himself, reading the glowing letters which awakened anew an enthusiastic feeling in every one who perused them—which, while they confounded the enemies of the faith, encouraged its friends, and which might be said to be the first trumpet-note of that out-spoken Catholicity and bold avowal of faith which had since become the general tone of the country. (Great applause.) He remembered the enemies of their faith perplexed—struck by wonder at the man whose courage and ability, and address and learning, and eloquence enabled him to speak so powerfully in defence and vindication of his religion. To the illustrious "J. K. L." and another great man closely connected with him in feeling and views—Dr. Milner—the Catholics of the United Kingdom were indebted, in an eminent degree, for the writings of these learned divines formed the foundation of that powerful mode which had since prevailed in advocating and proving Catholic doctrines, and claiming without shrinking all Catholic rights. His Eminence then proceeded to express his gratification at meeting so many of his college friends, with whom he was personally acquainted, and the pleasure he would feel if he thought that his presence there that day in any way forwarded the important objects which they strove to advance.

The Very Rev. Dr. Dunne, President, read the address of the college.

His Eminence suitably replied.

Addresses from the Catechism Society, the Lay Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Catholic Institute of Carlow, were in turn presented to his Eminence, who, in his replies, eulogised the exertions of each respectively in the cause of religion and morality, and expressed the deep interest he took in the spreading of kindred societies throughout the country.

VISIT TO CLONGOWES-WOOD COLLEGE.

His Eminence, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth, and the Rev. Messrs. Clifford and Bourke, visited Clongowes-wood College. Upon his arrival he was received by the Very Rev. J. Lentaigne, the provincial, by the rector, and the professors, who, with many of the neighboring gentry and clergy, were assembled to welcome his Eminence, and to conduct him through every part of that noble institution. The Cardinal expressed in the kindest terms his marked approval of the admirable arrangements of the college, and regretted that, as the vacation had not yet terminated, he could not have the additional gratification of seeing around him the numerous pupils of the establishment. Notwithstanding the wetness of the day, many of the neighboring peasantry were collected to receive his blessing.

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN KILKENNY.

For some time past it was rumored that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman would visit Kilkenny to pay his respects to a near and venerable relative residing in that city; but it was only on Saturday, the 11th Sept., that the intended visit of his Eminence was ascertained with any degree of certainty. The time for preparation was short, as it was learned, almost at the eleventh hour, that this illustrious visitor would arrive in Kilkenny early on the following Monday morning. But the old Catholic feeling of Kilkenny was easily excited, and forthwith the citizens set about making arrangements to give his Eminence a suitable reception in the ancient city of St. Canice. A meeting of the Corporation was called to consider the best mode of honoring this distinguished dignitary, when it was resolved to present his Eminence with an address from the Council the moment he should arrive. The trades and inhabitants generally met on Sunday, presided over by the High Sheriff, and it was resolved to present another address to his Eminence. The Young Men's Society held a meeting in their rooms, and adopted a similar resolution. And a fourth address was resolved upon by the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

On Monday morning the city was astir, in anticipation of the arrival of his Eminence, and long before the hour at which the train was expected, upwards of five thousand persons had assembled at the railway station to give the illustrious visitor a reception which should at once assure him of the feelings of the Irish people towards his Eminence, as a Prince of the Church and a descendant of one of the old families of Kilkenny.

As one glanced over the heaving multitude, the scene was inspiriting indeed. Within the precincts of the terminus, upon one side of the spacious platform, were assembled his Worship the Mayor, wearing his chain of office and surrounded by the sword and mace, by the members of the Corporation and by a large body of the most influential citizens. Grouped together at no great distance from his Worship stood a deputation which had been specially commissioned by the Catholic Young Men's Society to present an address to his Eminence the Lord Cardinal. Upon the other side of the platform stood Captain Helsham, High Sheriff, arrayed in splendid scarlet academical robes of an LL.D., T.C.D. Without the terminus every accessible spot was occupied by the thronging, rolling multitude which had been unable to effect an entrance into the terminus, and which appeared to be in a state of frenzied anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great Prince of the Church.

At length was heard that peculiar buzzing sound—like that of rolling waters—which, in a densely crowded assemblage, usually precedes a demonstration of popular feeling; and, immediately, the cry of "here's the train!" was raised and ran rapidly along from mouth to mouth, growing stronger and more vehement as it went, until, finally, it rose loud and long continued, a wild, ringing, rapturous burst of popular welcome to the good, great, and illustrious Lord Cardinal.

Within a carriage which was daily decorated with wreaths of fragrant flowers sat the illustrious Cardinal. His Eminence was plainly attired. Indeed, did not a stranger observe the purple collar which bespoke his high rank as a Prince of the Church, it would have been a task somewhat difficult to distinguish the Lord Cardinal from the priests who had the honor to accompany his Eminence.

Upon leaving the train, his Eminence was received with every demonstration of the most profound veneration and respect by the Corporation, headed by his Worship the Mayor, who after bidding the Cardinal a most cordial welcome to Kilkenny, proceeded to read an eloquent address from the Corporation.

His eminence replied in an appropriate speech, thanking the Corporation of this ancient city for such a distinguished mark of their esteem, and expressing his delight and gratitude at such a flattering reception. His Eminence observed that his earliest associations were connected with this country—associations which can never be forgotten, as they are those which are nearest and dearest to the human heart. The reception which was accorded to him that day he would ever remember, and it would serve as another link to bind him to a county with which he is already so intimately connected.

His Eminence then proceeded on foot to St. John's Church, contiguous to the railway station, amidst a storm of cheers, and surrounded by thousands of the ever faithful people of Kilkenny. The carriages of the truly liberal Protestant High Sheriff and of Mrs. Loughnan were in waiting on his Eminence, but he preferred walking to the church to receive the other addresses which were to be presented to him. On the arrival of his Eminence at St. John's, the church was immediately crowded, and on taking his seat in the sanctuary, Capt. Helsham, High Sheriff, was introduced to his Eminence, when the gallant Captain read the following

ADDRESS.

May it please your Eminence—We, the trades, burgesses, and inhabitants of the city of Kilkenny, depute our High Sheriff to express to your Eminence the joy we experience on your visit to this ancient city, and to make known to your Eminence the pride we feel in welcoming your advent amongst us, and in paying honor to one who has already been honored by all Europe. It is an ancient custom to hail the return of those who have been long absent from the home of their forefathers, but how much more agreeable is it to welcome one who not merely comes amongst us as one of the old stock, but who has, also, the additional claim of being a Prince of the Catholic Church, and one of the most distinguished scholars of the age. Proud of you as a scion of one of our ancient families—proud of your fame, your virtues, your learning, and your distinguished abilities, we approach your Eminence to tender you our profound and heartfelt respect, and to express our appreciation, however humble, of those varied acquirements and illustrious virtues which have already won for your Eminence the applause and approbation of the world. In conclusion we shall long treasure the memory of this day in our hearts; and we pray that your Eminence may be long spared to fulfil the mission for which Providence has destined you.

His Eminence replied. Addresses were then read from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Catholic Young Men's Society, to which he delivered touching and eloquent replies.

At about half-past four, P. M., the Cardinal proceeded in the carriage of Mrs. Loughnan to the railway terminus.

The railway carriage intended for his Eminence was tastefully ornamented with beautiful flowers and evergreens, at the instance of Mr. Chadwick, the courteous and obliging Manager of the Kilkenny and Waterford line. The engine of the train bearing the Lord Cardinal from Waterford was also decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens. As the train moved away the assembled people made the welkin ring again and again with their acclamation.

During the few hours his Eminence stopped in Kilkenny he remained at his aunt's, Mrs. Butler's, and did not at all enter the city. If he did, his entry would be that of a prince and conqueror.

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN WATERFORD.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Waterford on Tuesday, 14th of September. At the various stations between Kilkenny and Waterford his Eminence entered familiarly into conversation with those who had gathered to get his blessing. It was pleasing to notice the simple and original, and yet effective and touching manner in which these poor people gave expression to their feelings. At one of the stations a very interesting incident occurred. Eight or ten fine little children were successively elevated by a peasant to the window of the carriage in which his Eminence was seated, for the purpose of procuring his Eminence's blessing for the children, which he bestowed on them in the kindest manner, placing his hand as he did so affectionately on the head of each little one that was presented to him. His Eminence appeared much struck, and greatly pleased at this little incident. His Eminence was received by the Mayor of Waterford, Mr. Blake, M. P.; Peter Strange, Esq.; Rev. J. Magner, Thomas Meagher, Esq., J. P.; J. O'Dwyer, Esq., T. C.; C. Redmond, Esq., T. C.; and Alderman Kenny. Loud cheers greeted him as he left the station and took his seat in the carriage of Peter Strange, Esq., to proceed to Elwardstown, the residence of that gentleman, where he passed the night.

ENTRANCE AND RECEPTION.

The special correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Waterford under date Wednesday, the 15th Sept., says: "The reception of the Cardinal on his entry into Waterford last evening, from Elwardstown, was, as I have already stated, most enthusiastic. Placards were posted on Monday evening, announcing that his Eminence would enter the city at two o'clock from Elwardstown, the residence of Mr. Strange, and long before the hour the streets through which he was expected to pass were thronged with people of all classes. Large numbers proceeded on cars and on foot on the road to Elwardstown, carrying banners, &c., for the purpose of conducting his Eminence into the city. He was met by them a couple of miles outside Waterford, when, after greeting him with three hearty cheers, a procession was formed, composed of members of the several trades of the city, bearing banners, and by the people generally, carrying a perfect

forest of green boughs, the whole preceded by a band which played national airs all the way. The Cardinal was met near the city by a considerable number of the clergy of the district and by the leading citizens. The procession proceeded slowly across the bridge, amidst the cheers of the large concourse of people there assembled. All the ships in the river had their flags flying, and as the procession moved along, gathering additional numbers at every street, the scene—especially along the fine quay of which Waterford boasts—was exceedingly animated. All Waterford, in fact, turned out with genuine heartiness to give his Eminence welcome, which, indeed, was only to be expected from the inhabitants of a city which claims to be the birthplace of the parents of its illustrious visitor. About midway on the quay there was stretched across a triumphal arch, composed of flowers and evergreens. His Eminence proceeded directly to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, where he remained for about an hour and a half, when he proceeded to the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, where the banquet was to take place. In one of the rooms of this building a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to witness the presentation of an address to his Eminence from the Catholic clergy and laity of Waterford.

The Cardinal, on his arrival at the Town Hall, was received with loud cheers by the vast concourse of people who were assembled in the space fronting the building. His Eminence having been conducted to the room already referred to by the Mayor, Rev. Mr. Kent, P. P., Mr. Blake, M. P., &c. An address was read by his Worship, who wore the civic gown and chain.

During the delivery of the address and the reply the Rev. Mr. Kent, P. P., Waterford, and the Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P. P., V. G., SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, stood at either side of his Eminence.

THE BANQUET.

After the ceremony of presenting the address had been gone through, his Eminence was conducted to the board room, a very fine apartment, which was hung with banners and decorated with flowers and evergreens, where the banquet was laid. Lines of tables extended down the room, and at the head of the apartment, and at right angles with these tables was placed a raised table covered with red cloth, at which the principal guests sat. Over two hundred sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford, and on his right sat his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P. P., V. G., Clonmel; Rev. Mr. Kent, P. P., Waterford; Rev. Mr. Burke, Mr. Strange, Rev. Mr. English, C. C., Waterford; Mr. Galway, Alderman Carroll, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, P. P., Passage; Alderman Meagher, Professor Sullivan, Catholic University. On the left of his Worship were seated Mr. Blake, M. P.; Mr. Wiseman, Rev. Mr. Cantwell, P. P., Tramore; Mr. O'Neill Power, Snow Hill; Rev. Mr. Baldwin, P. P., St. Mary's, Clonmel; Thomas F. Strange, Capt. Anthony, John Power, Esq., J. P., Waterford.

A large gallery which overlooked the apartment was filled with ladies. In this gallery was stationed a band, which played a variety of airs during the evening.

The banquet being concluded, and thanks having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Kent,

His Worship the Mayor rose to propose the first toast. He said that was not a political banquet. It was one from the Catholic clergy and people of Waterford to a Prince of the Church. He need not tell those present that he regarded the Pope as Christ's Vicar on earth, and inasmuch as spiritual and heavenly things were not worldly, they placed the spiritual matters before the worldly. For more than 1,400 years the Irish Church had been in connection with and obedient to the See of Rome. To preserve that connection and allegiance what did not Ireland do? Did not their ancestors in maintaining the Pope and denying the supremacy of temporal sovereigns in spiritual matters, loose their lives, their liberties and their fortunes?—and if they were called upon to do as their ancestors had done, would they not cheerfully do it? (Cheers.) Did they not think he had offered good and solid reasons for giving the Pope's health? It was not necessary that he should dwell on the virtues, the talents, and the various merits of the present Pontiff, and he would, therefore, without further preface, give them—

"The health of the Pope." (Loud cheers).

The toast having been duly honored,

The Mayor rose and said, they had now come to the toast of the night, and he only regretted that it was not to be proposed by somebody who could do it justice. If he were to go into the life and history of their illustrious guest, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, he would be going into the history of the progress and reconstruction of the Catholic Church in England. In all times Providence had raised up in every country great men for His own great works. He firmly and sincerely believed that Providence in furthering His great design of the reconstruction of the Catholic hierarchy in England, which had been destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, raised up their illustrious guest for the purpose. (Cheers.) And let them just imagine what a work that was, and the country in which it was done. All of them might not have lived as he (the Mayor) had done for years in England, and if they had they would know the discouragement that should meet a Catholic ecclesiastic in such a country. Every one of them was, perhaps, better acquainted with the works of Cardinal Wiseman than he (the Mayor) was, and they could, as an enlightened Catholic assembly, appreciate the services of such a Prince of the Church. The circumstance, however, at which as Catholics they felt most annoyed in connection with the Cardinal was the attempt to crush him and expel him from England at the time of the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The *Times*, which reflected public opinion in England at the time, said that in three days Cardinal Wiseman should fly from London. But it judged from mere worldly considerations—the only motives, he regretted to say, which, generally speaking, influenced the English people. But all the thunder of the *Times*, all the denunciations of Lord John Russell (groans) were unheeded by the Cardinal. The Cardinal had been received with joy in every part of Ireland, and should he not be received with double enthusiasm in the city of his ancestors? (Cheers.) He would propose to them the health of their distinguished guest, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

THE CARDINAL'S RESPONSE.

His Eminence, who on rising to respond was received with enthusiastic applause, said: Although when invited to be your guest this evening, I naturally foresaw it would be my duty to enter upon various painful topics, yet, I own, I did not foresee the topics which your worthy Chief Magistrate has brought before your attention, and which demands some reply from me. However, the manner in which you have manifested your feelings towards me would have robbed me of all memory of pain, and make it impossible for me to address you in a formal speech. You must, therefore, be content with receiving the simple expression of my gratitude with a few observations relative to the topics on which the good Mayor has so kindly touched. He has, indeed, suggested to me one topic on which it is easy to speak, because it exempts me from observations of a personal nature. I feel that what relates to our early history—our origin—the place of our birth can be only contemplated as a deposition of Providence—that it is a matter not for boast, but for which we may be simply thankful. While, of course, there are those natural circumstances which affect us in our future lives, which, perhaps, dispose our future career, and which certainly enable us to dwell upon them with an amount of greater gratification than other similar circumstances, yet this is only matter for a greater degree of that same gratitude, and at the same time suggestive of a higher dealing than we might otherwise recognize. Such I take to be the circumstance to which your excellent Mayor has alluded, which, if nothing else, at least gives the right, I may say, to do for me that which otherwise I could not deserve. (Applause.) I have no hesitation in accepting whatever is done in consideration of that position or rank (which may be purely accidental), because I claim no merit in it. But, at the same time, I feel I have a claim distinct from any person in the same position. I yield most willingly to every colleague of mine in everything entitling them to respect. There are men amongst that august body to whom I look up with more than reverence—with positive veneration: I know not a bishop in Ireland who has not the highest claim to the love, regard, and veneration of the people. But there is one claim which I can yield to none. There is no other amongst that august body—however distinguished for great qualities—who can stand amongst you claiming the sympathy of a fellow-citizen. (The entire company here stood up and cheered loudly.) On that ground I feel I stand alone. In addition, it is still more flattering when, remembering how many ages have passed over since one placed in my position in the church has visited this island, to think that it is one connected with this city who has for the first time in that long interval visited it in that capacity. The tie between myself and Waterford is not one of yesterday; for when I look around the room, I can find few countenances which call me back to the period when I first knew it, or recall the circumstance under which I came. I would not think the mere fact of my family being united by proximity to the city a subject on which I would consider it worth while entering; all I know is, that from her to whom I owe my education (as I had the misfortune to lose my father in infancy)—from her whose warmest recollections and most affectionate feelings were connected with this city, and with the neighboring place where she was born, I remember to have heard those histories which remain engraved on my memory, and which tell me what my ancestors had to endure to preserve the faith—how they shared in the confiscations and the spoliations of property, which were the heirlooms of every Catholic in those days. Friends of mine since then have thought it would be a kindness to find in the records in Dublin the originals of the decrees of confiscation and spoliation of the property my ancestors possessed here; but all this has been nothing compared to the tales she told me of the secret, unseen sacrifices by which some of her ancestors preserved the faith to themselves and their children. It may not be uninteresting to know that Waterford is the first city in the British Empire with which I became acquainted in the earliest portion of my life. I arrived in England at the age of from six to seven years, but I spent but a short period in London—then came directly here. I arrived in the neighborhood of Elwardstown without being able to form a sentence, or perhaps to speak ten words in the language in which I now address you. But I was not left in that part of the country. I was put into a boarding school in Waterford, and it was there I learned for the first time—as completely as a child could learn it—the language in which I am now speaking. (Applause.) It has become my "mother tongue," and this I owe entirely to this city. This is a strong tie of connection, and I do not know what might have been the course of things if it had not been so. If Providence had not sent me from the country of my adoption (which my parents made their homes), in consequence of these wars of invasion which, for a time, made Spain no longer habitable, and if I had not then been brought hither, I cannot tell what might be the case. It so pleased Providence that here I made myself acquainted with the language which naturally made England the seat of my labors, and of any little usefulness of which I may have been the instrument in the cause of religion and the Church. I consider that my connection with Waterford is more intimate than its being the neighboring city of my ancestors. Your Mayor has been kind enough to allude to other topics. One of them is the restoration of the hierarchy in England. I must disclaim any merit in the great measure itself. It was the spontaneous act of the present Pontiff. He announced his intention of my returning to England, when I had not in the least expected it, with the dignity of Archbishop, for the purpose of reconstructing the hierarchy; but I must give to him the complete and undivided glory of the act which, I believe, will have its place amongst the greatest acts of one of the greatest pontificates. Once charged with carrying out that mission—once strengthened in my mind that it was not my work—it would not only be folly, but almost impiety to have doubted of its success, or wavered, or expressed any anxiety. Perhaps I have never mentioned before, that when it pleased the Holy Father to commit to me the carrying out of that measure, before I left Rome I fixed the day on which I should take possession of the church. It was on a Sunday, 8th December. I announced the day before I reached England, and when I arrived there I was requested to change my plan and not to appear and officiate in the church. I received letters announcing that the moment I entered the pulpit a pistol would put an end to my course. I was warned by Catholics, and entreated not to appear, and I was told there was a design to hustle myself and those who might attend on me, and to make away with me. Now, I must say I never for one instant thought of altering my plan. (Cheers). With the grace of God, everything was done—the church was never more orderly, and the functions were performed with that peace and tranquillity which have ever since prevailed. I claim nothing but the most complete and unshakable confidence in everything that is done by the church in promoting a great interest. I may say that I have experienced unbounded pleasure at witnessing in all parts of this country that deeply rooted and certainly ineradicable attachment to the faith. I would reproach myself with foolish vanity if I attributed these demonstrations to personal feelings for myself. It is the manner in which the simple and warm-hearted people of Ireland love to demonstrate that whatever they may loose or gain—however circumstances may change—their fidelity to the Church, their unshaken devotion and firm cohesion to the Church of St. Peter can never be disturbed. I read in them a lesson which shows me how this people, who for centuries have been struggling against everything that could shake their faith, have come forth from every trial as secure in the possession of that faith as they could have been had they been prosperous, and, in a worldly sense, a favored people; indeed more so, for people who have received worldly benefits have not shown that gratitude for them which they should. How any one with a spark of common sense could imagine that the distribution of a few temporal favors—by the expenditure, lavish though it may be, of earthly gold and silver—by the conquest of a few miserable people, who abandon them the moment they receive a mouthful of bread—how, I say, any sensible man—any one with ordinary intellect—can imagine that by these means the slightest inroad can be made on the faith of the nation, or in the least way enfeeble it, I can only account for by supposing that religious blindness, which, more than any other cause, is capable of producing such impressions. His Eminence resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheers.

The Mayor then rose and said the next toast on the list was, "The Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and the clergy of the diocese."

The toast was duly honored.

The Rev. Mr. Kent responded.

The Mayor then gave the toast of the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland.

The Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P. P., V. G., responded.

His Eminence then rose and proposed the health of his Worshipful the Mayor, with whose merits he said they were all well acquainted.

His Worship briefly returned thanks, expressing his desire to promote the prosperity of the city of Waterford.

The Mayor then proposed the Catholic University of Ireland. No country of the extent of Ireland, he said, should be without a national university, and they could not have such a university in that country unless it was a Catholic one. It was a great matter that they had now a College to which they could send their children without danger to their faith. (Applause.)

The toast was duly honored.

Professor Sullivan, of the Catholic University, returned thanks. There was a point connected with the Catholic University to which he wished to allude. The origin of it had been attributed to the circumstance that other colleges had sprung up, but the fact was that it was established as an inevitable necessity in the country, no matter how many colleges were established, for five millions of people could not remain in receipt of the intellectual out-door relief which other colleges afforded them. (Applause.) He considered the time was come when, as a matter of right, the people of this country should demand that recognition of its university, which would so much contribute to its success and to the development of the intellect of the country.

The Mayor then gave the toast of "The Catholic member for Waterford—Mr. Blake," who, he said, had always taken the greatest interest in Catholic matters.

Mr. Blake, M. P., responded, after which the company separated.

His Eminence then drove off to Elwardstown, followed for some distance by a large crowd, who cheered him loudly.

HIS EMINENCE AT BAGNALSTOWN.

His Eminence after leaving Waterford for Dublin was presented on his arrival at Bagnalstown with the following address from the Catholic inhabitants of that place:

May it please your Eminence—We, the Catholic inhabitants of Bagnalstown, gladly seize, even in this hurried manner, the opportunity of your passing the precincts of our town, to ask permission to tender to your Eminence the homage of our profound respect and of our unbounded veneration for your exalted station and illustrious character. In your exalted station we recognize a Prince of the Church—a successor of the apostles—in your illustrious character we reverence the deep erudition of the Divine—we venerate the virtues of the Christian—we acknowledge the wisdom of the philosopher, and we admire the varied learning of the accomplished scholar. By the judicious exercise of these gifts, your Eminence has powerfully assisted in restoring science to its legitimate purpose of displaying to the human mind, in unison with the truth of Revelation, the wonderful works of our Creator. Under the auspices of your Eminence, philosophy has ceased to be a mere mirage to delude the wretched wayfarer; it is now a calm and veritable lake, in which while slaking his thirst, he can behold the image of heaven reflected in its placid waters. Did time permit, we would dilate at greater length on this glorious theme; should it please Providence that your Eminence may soon visit this Island to renew your mission of charity and peace, we hope to have the great gratification of a longer sojourn of your Eminence amongst us; and in the church which we are now engaged in enlarging and embellishing for the more suitable celebration of divine worship, to enjoy the happiness and consolation of receiving from the hands of your Eminence for our temple and for ourselves the apostolical benediction.

His Eminence, who spoke from the carriage, said he was sorry he had not time to say more than simply to thank them, and to express his satisfaction that they had been so good as to manifest those feelings of good will towards him; because it was a pledge of their fidelity to their religion. He thanked them very sincerely; and he prayed Almighty God to bless them all.

The deputation consisted of Rev. P. Martin, P.P.; John Magrath, John J. Murphy, Rochford Casey, and John Keboe, Esqrs.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

THE JUBILEE.—The Jubilee has ended, but it has left the evidence of its happy effects in the great number of persons who have been changed from a state of indifference to an earnestness in laboring for their sanctification. Every congregation can present such cases, and some of them are very remarkable. Instances are known of those who, for over half a century, neglected complying with their religious duties, but who have yielded to the powerful grace of God and sought for reconciliation with Him, in the sacrament of penance. Such facts prove it to have been indeed a time of grace.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

ORDINATION.—On Saturday, the 18th Sept., feast of St. Joseph of Cupertino, Conf., his Lordship Mgr. Baillargeon conferred the order of Priesthood upon the Rev. James Gleason, of Castleton, in the diocese of Nenagh, Ireland, and lately of All-Hallows College, Dublin. The Rev. gentleman will begin his holy calling in connection with the St. Patrick's Church in this city. Thus Ireland continues to send forth her brave-hearted missionaries as in the olden time.—*Quebec Vindicator.*

PIQUA, OHIO.—There were thirty-eight persons confirmed on Sunday morning, 26th Sept., in St. Mary's Church. The church is entirely free from debt. It has been newly painted and otherwise improved; and the school is sustained. Of the confirmed, five were converts. In St. Bonafice Church, twenty-six were confirmed in the afternoon, of whom seven were converts. Here also the school is kept up, and a handsome pastoral residence is in progress of erection.—*Cincinnati Cath. Telegraph.*

A lot 82 by 120 feet has been purchased in Troy, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. Kennedy. On this lot the corner-stone of a church, 48 by 32 feet, was blessed by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Hemsteger of Piqua, and Rev. Mr. Schiff of Dayton. The Archbishop had in his auditory a large number of the most influential Protestant citizens, many of whom contributed liberally to the building of the church. Enough has been secured to put it under roof, without debt, this Fall.—*Ibid.*

We are happy to be informed that the churches of Tippecanoe, Sidney and Newport, are advancing steadily to completion.—*Ibid.*

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday last, the feast of St. Michael Archangel, the sacred order of Deaconship was conferred upon the Rev. Js. Tuohey, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop. We congratulate the Rev. gentleman on his elevation.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

NEW BISHOPS.—The recent Provincial Council at St. Louis nominated three new Bishops to Rome, for the dioceses of Chicago, St. Paul, and Omaha, N. T.

A correspondent, writing from Providence, R. I., sends us the following: "Four pious missionaries have been holding a mission in SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral since the 19th Sept. The spacious cathedral has been filled to overflowing every night and morning since the mission commenced, with attentive listeners, eager to profit by every word that fell from the lips of the holy missionaries. It is the intention of the congregation to present these devout fathers with a purse, through our beloved Bishop. The ceremony of dedicating the congregation to the Blessed Virgin took place on the 30th ult.

On Sunday, Sept. 26th, the Devotion of the Forty Hours commenced in St. Peter's Church, Wilmington, Del., and was attended with the most consoling results. A large number of clergymen assisted the zealous Pastors in preparing the numerous concourse who were desirous of approaching the table of the Lord. The evening discourses were delivered by Rev. M. Cobbin, New Castle, on Sunday; Rev. Edward McKee, St. Teresa's Church, Philadelphia, on Monday; and Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood on Tuesday.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic church was laid on Sunday, the 26th ult., in the village of Olean, N. Y. A most impressive sermon was delivered on the occasion by the pastor, the Rev. F. Pampilo.

Letters have been received from Rome, announcing the appointment of the Very Rev. E. Purcell, of Cincinnati, as Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh. The official documents may be expected in one or two weeks.

The Rev. F. Seneca was ordained Priest on Sunday morning, 26th Sept., at St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor.

The Franciscan College, at Allegany, which owes its existence to the bounty of the late Nicholas Devereux, of Utica, was opened on Monday, Oct. 4.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

A Man's Neck Broken in Attemting to Capture a Magpie.—Information was received by Mr. Carter, coroner for West Kent, of a singular and fatal accident having occurred to a laboring man, named Jackson, residing at Knockholt. It appears that a magpie belonging to a neighbor had escaped and taken refuge in a tree, up which Jackson climbed, in order to capture it. Having ascended nearly to the top, he took hold of a branch of the tree for the purpose of reaching the bird, when the branch broke, and he fell to the ground. On being picked up life was found to be quite extinct, his neck having been broken by the fall. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and had only been married a few months.

Movements of Celebrated Convicts.—Redpath, Burgess, and Tester, were despatched to the Australian convict settlements recently, in the Edwin Fox. Redpath, a few days before his embarkation, had a farewell interview with his wife, and their parting is described as having been very affecting. Owing to his feeble constitution, which had suffered considerably from the confinement of a prison, he was incapable of enduring the severe labor of the quarries, in which most of the convicts at Portland are employed, and he was consequently put to work in the "drying-room," where he had the light but undignified occupation of hanging up linen.

Smuggling by a French Lady.—The mail steampacket Vivid, on an excursion from Calais, arrived at Ramsgate with 200 passengers. One of the excursionists, a lady, was subsequently charged before the local magistrates by the Custom House authorities, with smuggling four bottles of brandy and eight flasks of Eau de Cologne, the same being concealed about her person. The case was proved by the Custom House officers, and the evidence was gone through by means of a lady interpreter. Fined £3 14s. 6d., or sent to gaol for fourteen days. —*Kentish Gazette.*

A Clergyman Losing his Way in his own Parish.—The Rev. Mr. Lampier, on returning from Roxby to High Risby, Lincoln, lost his way, and, in wandering about, re-entered Roxby. Still, not knowning the locality, he knocked at several doors, and was roughly refused admission, notwithstanding he stated that he was the Minister of the parish. At length he was admitted, and on going to bed was taken seriously ill. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but the rev. gentleman continues in an exhausted state.—*Lincoln Times.*

Personal Application.—The following notice was lately fixed, says a London contemporary, to a church door in Herefordshire, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are requested to apply to the parish clerk."

Retirement of Mr. Charles Kean.—This great actor has announced publicly, that he will retire from the stage on the 30th July next. The present high position of the Princess's Theatre rests solely on the pre-eminence of Mr. Kean as a manager and an actor; and when he departs, a brilliant epoch in his history of theatrical reputation will have closed for ever.

A Nice Age to Marry.—A marriage which attracted seme attention was lately celebrated at Shortwood. The bridegroom was Mr. William Snook, widower, and the bride Mrs. Jane Ashman, widow, both of Chicompton, the age of the former being 75, and of the lady 81, thus making between them an aggregate of 156 years.

A fearful calamity has occurred at the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield, an immense building, capable of holding over 4,000 persons, where a variety of amusements are carried on. The place was much crowded, when some villain in the gallery fired a pistol, evidently with a view of creating alarm. The proprietor instantly appeared upon the stage, and succeeded for some time in persuading the people to keep their seats; but in a few minutes, three or four men simultaneously rose in the gallery, and cried: "The place is on fire!" upon which there ensued a fearful scene. The audience, principally young persons, frantically rushed for the outlets, and many jumped over the gallery front into the pit. In the struggle six persons were crushed to death, a seventh was removed to the infirmary in a dying state, and many others were seriously injured. This disastrous affair most clearly results from a conspiracy, as there were not the slightest signs of any fire in the place.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* states that Morison, the quack pill vendor, was originally in the army, and that in 1816 having sold his commission, he lived in No. 17 Silver street, Aberdeen, a house belonging to Mr. Reid, of Souther and Reid, druggists. He obtained the use of their pill machine, with which he made in their back shop as many pills as filled two large casks. The ingredients of these pills, however, (he may have modified them afterwards,) were chiefly oatmeal and bitter aloes. With these two great "meal bowies" filled with pills, he started for London, with the fag-end of his fortune, advertised them far and wide, and ultimately amassed £500,000.

A fellow was brought to King James I., and it was said he could eat a whole sheep at a meal. "What else can he do," asked the King, "more than other men?" "Nothing," was the reply. "Hang him, then," said James, "for it is a pity a man should live who eats the share of twenty men, and can do no more than one."

In sinking for foundations in Theobald's road, London, the workmen came upon two skeletons. The skull of one with the teeth quite perfect, is considered to be that of a female about sixteen years of age. The long bones of the legs and arms are sawn in two, as if to lie in a small compass. Several coins of William III. have been picked up by the workmen about the same level as the bones were laid.

The Bishop of Winchester has refused to institute the Rev. T. Carter Southey to the Rectory of Niton, Isle of Wight, to which he has been presented by Queen's College, Oxford. The Bishop grounds his refusal on the sermon preached by Mr. Southey at St. Paul's, Brighton, on the Holy Eucharist, and for which he was forbidden by the Bishop of Chichester to officiate any longer in his diocese.—*Union.*

An Artesian well has been discovered at Bourn, Lincolnshire. By its own natural force it throws water 25 feet above the surface of the earth, and emits 365 gallons a minute.

A person of the name of Pearson, of quiet and inoffensive habits, was so annoyed at his wife's scolding with a neighbor that he hung himself at Tow Law, Durham, lately.

Arrangements were on foot in Liverpool for calling a public meeting in order to decide what steps should be taken for the purpose of completing and employing the Great Eastern.

Madame Anna Bishop, the singer, has returned to Europe in the Tyne, after an extensive tour through the Australian colonies and South America.

FRANCE.

A Fortune in a Bottle.—The *Moniteur du Calvados* announces that a bottle has been picked up on the beach between Trouville and Honfleur, which, on being broken, was found to contain a paper dated 3d August, on board the Crocodile, and purporting that the writer on board the vessel, which was about to founder, having neither heirs nor relations, bequeathed his fortune to whcever might find the paper. This fortune the writer declares to amount to 340,000f., and to be deposited in the hands of M. Faiseau-Lavanne, Rue Vivienne, Paris. The writer also expresses a wish that his house at Valparaiso shall be converted into a chapel in which Mass should be celebrated on the 3d of every month for the repose of his soul.

General McMahon.—Patrick Maurice McMahon, the celebrated hero of the Malakoff, has been gazetted Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces in Algeria. As our readers are probably aware, this distinguished general is an Irishman by descent. He is descended from a gallant Irish chieftain who, like Red Hugh O'Donnell, the great O'Neill and many others, was obliged to become an exile from his oppressed fatherland. His appointment to the supreme command of the Algerian forces proves, in a very remarkable manner, what great confidence the Emperor must place in him.

Fortifying the Alps.—A letter from Switzerland states, it is said to be in the contemplation of the French Government to construct a fort on he Col de la Faucille, on the French side of the frontier, at a height of 1,323 metres above the level of the sea. The high road from Paris to Geneva passes over it after crossing the territory of the Dappes. The preparatory plans of the fort have been already commenced by some officers of engineers. It is said that a sum of 3,000,000 francs will be allotted for this military work.

A Photographic Accident.—As M. Courtais, a photographer of Bordeaux, was engaged in his laboratory, a bottle of sulphuric acid suddenly burst, and catching fire at a candle set fire to his clothes. In a short time he was enveloped in flames, and rushed down stairs, where some persons extinguished the fire. He was, however, so horribly burned that he expired the next day.

Nena Sahib.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says that Nena Sahib is in Nepaul at the head of more numerous forces than ever.

The *Siecle* denies the boasted superiority of the English navy over that of France, and maintains that, extraordinarily numerous as are the vessels of England, they are not proportioned to the vast extent of her colonies. And, alluding to the project of making Paris a seaport, it speaks of the effect which such a project in the brain and heart of France would produce among the French in general, adding that this is all that is required to make France a nautical state.

Galignani reports a cat race at Liege. Eighteen cats, belonging to the different persons in the quarter of the city called Outre Meuse, were taken a distance of a league and let loose at midnight. In exactly half an hour one of the cats reached home, and carried away the first prize; and most of the others arrived in rapid succession.

The Prefect of the Ile-et-Vilaine has had the Emperor Renne's speech translated into Breton *patois:* 100,000 copies have been printed, and the mayors and functionaries of the five departments into which ancient Brittany is now divided have received orders to circulate the document to the utmost of their power.

Mme. Horace Vernet, who had been for some time in a declining state of health, died lately. There now only remain to M. Vernet his two grandsons, the children of his daughter and M. Delaroche.

It was reported in Paris that gold had been discovered in the French colony of New Caledonia.

It is calculated that the grapes throughout France will be all gathered home by the end of September.

SCOTLAND.

France and Ireland.—The Laborers' Hall, College street, Glasgow, was densely crowded to hear Mr. George Archdeacon deliver the first of his third series of lectures to the Irish people. The bill calling the meeting was headed France and Ireland, and showed the warm sympathy which existed between the two nations. The lecturer, after briefly but forcibly alluding to Cherbourg and the changed condition of France and England in the channel, glanced at the difficulties of former naval commanders of France when attempting descents on Ireland or England, difficulties, he said, now removed forever by immortal Cherbourg which lights and points the way to invasion. Mr. A. next read the magnificent speech of the venerable Archdeacon Fitzgerald, pronounced a glowing eulogy on that reverend pastor, and called on the meeting to endorse the glorious sentiments contained in this now world-known, address and finished this part of his subject by reading the manly reply of Sir Charles Napier to Roebuck, Lindsay, and others who returned from France to sneer at her prodigious resources. The Rev. Mr. Kenyon's speech was then quoted from amidst the most enthusiactic cheers of the vast audience, after which the lecturer ended his discourse by an appeal to his countrymen, one and all, to aid the national movement which he hoped to see soon in progress. The Irish Protective Association, he said, had already done much good in Glasgow, and would soon be able to effect much more by the aid of its newly-acquired strength.

Strange Death.—The *Life Journal* reports the death of a boy, who, with several associates, amused himself in digging holes in the ground, which one of their number entered while the others covered him up, and the buried boy, by previous arrangement, made a noise for the purpose of knowing who could be heard the greatest distance; for this end the others left the place of burial, and they also strove among themselves to see who would remain longest in their subterraneous excavations. On Friday these youths had been engaged in their pranks, when the boy Brown was interred, and the others had left for the reason stated above. At this juncture, Mrs. Brown, who was returning across the "links," arrived, and perceiving the feet of a boy projecting from the ground, she of course immediately extricated him, when to her horror and grief she saw it was her own boy, quite dead.

A Distinguished Visitor.—The town of Wick has been visited by no less a personage than Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, on a tour through the north and islands of Scotland. The Prince arrived at the Caledonian Hotel, after visiting Thurso, and left the next morning for Shetland, purposing on his return to visit Kirkwall and Stromness, and then to proceed to the Hebrides. During his stay in Inverness and neighborhood, Prince Bonaparte made great progress in learning the Gaelic language, which he already speaks with considerable fluency. During his brief stay there, Provost Waters attended on the Prince, and gave him all the necessary information regarding the locality and the district to which he purposes travelling. The Prince travels *incognito* and unattended.

Extraordinary Slaughter of Snakes.—The presence of an unprecedented number of the serpent brood in this county this year has been the cause of general remark, and has been so general over the country that every district has been regarding itself as the most visited by the phenomenon. As an instance of the great quantity of vermin, we learn that a drain contractor and his men, employed in draining at Strupster, in the parish of Canisby, killed between the 25th of May and the 20th of August the great number of forty-five, the length varying from two feet four inches to three feet eight inches, one of them measuring four and a half inches in girth.— *Northern* (Wick) *Ensign.*

The Harvest in Scotland.—The weather for some days past has been broken and uncertain. Harvest operations, which had previously been conducted with vigor and success, have consequently been interrupted, but notwithstanding the showers that have fallen, should a favorable change set in, the crops will not have suffered very materially. A great breadth of grain has been cut and secured, and an average yield is anticipated. Potatoes are abundant and of good quality, though the damp weather excites apprehension, and in some cases there are reports of the appearance of taint. Turnips and pasture have improved greatly.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Crime in Scotland.—The prison of Dingwall, a first-class one, is without a single prisoner, civil or criminal, and the gates are thrown open. The gaols of Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty, are also said to be empty.

SPAIN.

Murder of Five Young Girls.—The Barcelona journals contain an account of a horrible and almost incredible assassination of five young girls at Vich, in Catalonia. It appears that as six young girls of the ages of twenty-three, twenty-one, fourteen, thirteen, twelve, and ten years, were walking home from Mataus cottton mills, which are situated near the village of Rodas, in Ingarolas, they were stopped by two miscreants who, pistol in hand, obliged them to turn back to a solitary place in Serrabau wood. Here they were ordered to sit down, and while one wretch kept guard over five, the other led the eldest a few paces off and plunged a knife into her throat. Her dying shriek was heard by her companions, who one by one were led away and butchered. The youngest of all, a child of ten years, on receiving a wound in the neck, fell feigning death, upon which the assassins, after taking the little money the girls had about them, went to the village of Rodas, where they lived. The crime was perpetrated at night. The wounded child remained motionless till daylight, when she crawled to a neighboring farmhouse. When the authorities arrived at the seat of crime, they found the three eldest girls dead, and two desperately wounded. The cause of this bloody act is said to have been jealousy, arising from some display of coquetry at a ball, where the prettiest of the girls, the one of twenty-one years, refused to dance with one of the assassins, or to return him a ring or some other love token.

A Gijon correspondent says that that city exhibits a great increase of religious fervor among the populace, owing to the eloquence of the gifted Archbishop of Cuba, who has preached daily to assembled thousands. The Rev. Father began a series of sermons on the 9th of last month. So overwhelming was his oratory, so persuasive were his reasons, that the confessionals of the churches were literally besieged by penitents, and the forty Priests that belonged to them, even with the assistance of the zealous Prelate himself and his Chaplains, could scarcely suffice for this accumulation of duty. Quarrels that had descended from father to son had been adjusted, and, notwithstanding the augmentation of population during the Queen's residence there, there had been a sensible diminution of petty crime.

The anniversary of the taking of San Sebastian by the English and Spaniards from the French, which had not been celebrated for twenty-five years, has been this year performed by order of the authorities.

PORTUGAL.

A dispute has arisen between the government of France and that of Portugal from insults offered in the journals and streets of Lisbon to French Sisters of Charity, whose aid the Portuguese themselves called in, and it begins to assume a rather serious aspect. In Lisbon itself the matter seems to have created a great stir, and petitions for and against the expulsion of these women are signed, the latter headed by the Emperor Don Pedro's wife, who is a daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, and, consequently, a relative of the present French dynasty. The Portuguese ministers, in whose own journals the attacks on the Sisters of Charity were made, are engaged in serious and protracted deliberations how to meet the demands for reparation made by the French government, and to face public opinion at the same time. According to the Spanish journals of the French party in Spain, a French squadron is to leave for Lisbon to cast anchor in the Tagus while the negotiations are proceedi ng.

ITALY.

Excavations near Rome.—Sir Charles Eastlake writes to the *Builder* an account of some important excavations which have been recently made in the neighborhood of Rome. Several interesting fragments have been thrown up, a portion of the old Roman road (Via Latina) uncovered, and a most interesting tomb, consisting of several chambers highly ornamented, containing sarcophagi, &c., has been discovered. The remains of an early Christian basilica have also been disclosed, and the general impression seems to be that what has hitherto been discovered only forms a small portion of a "paga," or village, of which the most part remains to be disinterred.

A recent letter from Rome says: "Cardinal Gucciardi, Bishop of Sinigaglia, has arrived here. His coming has given rise to reports that some changes are about to be made among the high dignitaries of the State, but it is not likely that he will leave his Diocese. It is stated, in well-informed circles, that the Pope has not abandoned the idea of visiting the provinces of the Papal States with which he is not acquainted; and that, in consequence, he will leave Rome towards the end of September for Sabina. Various projects of public utility appear likely to be carried out by Mgr. Amica, Minister of Commerce and Public Works. Among them is one for building a new suburb in the Prati di Castello, near the Vatican, and uniting it by iron bridges with the city. Another is to bring from a distance water to the higher quarters of the city."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander left Moscow in August to visit Nijni Novgorod, where the celebrated fair is being held, and he was to return on the 26th, the anniversary of his coronation. The Emperor was to be joined by the Empress, and on the 2d September their Majesties were to set out for Poland.

The journals announce that General Mouravieff, governor of Eastern Siberia, has received the title of "Count of Amoor," as a recompense for his services in concluding the treaty with China, which extends the Russian frontier to the river of that name, and grants Russia the free navigation of the river.

At St. Petersburg recently, 240,000,000 roubles of paper money, which had been called in, were solemnly destroyed by fire in a large furnace in presence of the public. The operation lasted three days.

The "Arresting of Pope Paschalis," by Professor Lessing, has been bought by the King of Prussia for the sum of 10,000 thalers, and will be publicly exhibited at Berlin.

The Swiss journals state that great depression prevails at present in the watch trade at Geneva.

THE BURNING OF THF AUSTRIA—MR. GLAUBENSKLEE'S STATEMENT.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at this port on Wednesday, with ten of the rescued passengers belonging to the ill-fated *Austria*. Those unfortunate persons were in the most abject and miserable plight that can possibly be conceived. A subscription was entered into by the passengers of the *Prince Albert* for their relief, amounting to £31 3s. 6d. The names of those rescued are—Jean Polekrusea, of New-York; Philip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J.; Herman Randel, a Swede; Sven Petersen, a Swede; Charles Higquist, a Swede; C. V. J. Rosen, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; Henry A. Smith, Chelsea, Mass.; Alfred Veyin, of Philadelphia; Prof. Glaubensklee, of the Free Academy, N. Y., Fritz Thomsen, Germany.

So intense was the excitement among the passengers, when the fire broke out, that Mr. Berry, one of those rescued, relates that many persons seemed to lose their reason altogether, and one lady, a stranger to him, implored him to cut her throat. She immediately rushed away and was seen to precipitate herself overboard. The same gentleman states that immediately on the outbreak of the fire, all discipline seemed to be lost. The Captain was one of the first who tried to lower himself into the first boat. He missed his footing, grasped a rope hanging from the aft part of the boat, which was partially lowered, the stern dipping in the water. The steamer was then going at full speed. He was dragged by the boat for a considerable distance, when, becoming exhausted, he let go his hold and sunk. He never rose again. Mr. Berry considers it probable that he was drawn under the ship and struck by the propeller.

STATEMENT OF THEO. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Mr. Glaubensklee is Professor of the German tongue in the Free Academy, and known to many as a gentleman of high acquirement and much intelligence.

The *Austria*, he says, left Hamburg on the 1st of September, and reached Southampton at noon on the 4th. Towards the evening of the same day, she left Southampton, but owing to a heavy fog which prevailed, was obliged to anchor off the Isle of Wight. With the sunrise the fog cleared partially away, and lifting anchor, she steered past the Needles, and proceeded on her westward course. During the first week of the voyage she encountered strong head winds and heavy head seas, the latter being especially severe. So much was her progress retarded, that one day she made but 120 miles, and the next not over 150. On Saturday, the 11th, the weather calmed, and on Sunday, the 12th, the morning broke fine and the day throughout was pleasant, though the ship still suffered from the heavy seas. On Monday, the 13th, the sun shone out warm and clear, the winds fell, and to use the Professor's own language, a finer day never broke upon human view. The passengers, whom the inclemency of the weather and the lurching of the vessel had hitherto confined to their berths, were glad to escape from the close and fœtid atmosphere between decks, and breathe again the pure air of heaven. Accordingly the deck was crowded. The genial weather, and the prospect of an agreeable termination to the voyage, inspired every one with pleasant emotions. Everything looked prosperous and secure. At 12 o'clock the Captain took an observation, which showed the ship to be then in latitude 45 degrees 1 minute, in longitude 40 degrees 45 minutes. Nearly two hours and a half later—that is, between a quarter past two and half past two o'clock, while many of the people were still enjoying themselves on deck, a cry of "Fire!" was heard. Mr. Glaubensklee rushed up from the cabin and found the flames bursting through the middle deck, and men, and women, and children running to and fro in despair, and uttering the most heart-rending cries. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, owing to the immense draft of air through the vessel, and the speed with which she moved. Every door, and hatchway and port-hole had been opened in the forenoon and were still unshut, and the ship was heading nearly west by south, in the face of a light western breeze. In less than five minutes the flames had spread as far as the forward hatchway, and burst through the upper deck. The Captain, at this time, rushed to the second boat from the bow on the port side, and attempted to drive away the people who were crowding around and into it. In trying to lower it, he probably fell into the water and was drowned. About half a minute after this Mr. Morganstern, the first engineer, came on deck, and called to the men below to stop the engine and set the steam-pumps to work. The poor fellows to whom this order was addressed were probably then in the agonies of death, for no one heeded the command. The engineer turned away, apparently for the purpose of getting to the engine room, but whether he succeeded or not, Mr. Glaubensklee is unable to say. Some time afterwards he was seen by a passenger, his clothes blazing about him, and he in the act of precipitating himself from the ship's side into the sea. He was never seen more.

The engine being still in motion, the vessel moved onward for perhaps three-quarters of an hour. She then commenced turning to the north, and finally settled with her bows to the northeast. In this position the heat and flames were driven through the forecastle, and the sufferings of the people who could not find shelter from the fire, became dreadful beyond conception. Multitudes leaped overboard. In the meantime, the foremast and mainmast had both fallen, and shortly after, the engine stopped.

We can well imagine with what transports of joy and gratitude the miserable people who were clinging to the chains, beheld two vessels to the westward. The nearer one afterwards proved to be the bark *Maurice*, Captain Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish to Mauritius. The *Maurice* approached, but the other continued on her westward course, though Capt. Renaud had signaled to her for assistance. Favored by a light breeze, the *Maurice* sailed up until she was within about three-quarters of a mile of the burning vessel, and then sent out two small boats—all she had—in one of which was her first, and in the other her second officer. Mr. Glaubensklee, with others, leaped into the water, and swam to the nearest boat, which took them in and conveyed them to the *Maurice*. On their way to that vessel, they observed Mr. Theodore Eisfeld floating insensible in the water. He was lifted in, and brought on board, where every effort was made for his recovery. He is still laboring under extreme exhaustion.

The boats continued to ply between the two vessels until prevented by the fall of night. Soon after sunset, the first officer and about a dozen others came to the bark, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. Brew and a German in part of another boat.

The bark remained near the burning ship all night, and set sail next morning at half-past four o'clock, with a fine northwesterly breeze. She passed a Norwegian brig, but not within hailing distance.

The Captain of the *Maurice* did not think it necessary to approach her, as he saw a boat from the brig near the wreck, which they hailed, but from which either no answer was returned, or, if returned, was unheard. Seeing that no one was any longer clinging to the wreck, and supposing that the people who were still swimming around would be picked up by the boat of the Norwegian vessel, the *Maurice* proceeded on her course. Of the kindness of the Captain and crew of the *Maurice* Mr. Glaubensklee speaks in terms of unqualified praise. As nearly all of those saved were provided with but little clothing, and some of the men and women being frightfully burned, Captain Renaud and his men emptied their chests until all were provided with, at least, some portion of necessary attire. The Captain himself attended to the injured, and night and day without intermission, save when called on deck by his duty, was with them dressing their wounds and using every effort to alleviate their distress. At first he proposed running into Lisbon, which under the most favorable circumstances could be reached in ten days; but finding that his slender stock of water and provisions would not last so long, he subsequently determined to land them at Fayal, one of the Azores, which might be reached in four days. About 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 14th, the *Maurice* sighted and hailed the bark *Lotus*, Captain Trefry, bound from Liverpool for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Captain of the *Lotus*, although short of provisions, consented to take on board all those who were either English subjects or American citizens.

Twelve, including Mr. Glaubensklee, availed themselves of this offer, and were at once transferred to the *Lotus*. About an hour afterwards, the *Lotus* fell in with the *H. Pendleton*, of Sear's Point, Maine, bound from City Point, Virginia, to Glasgow, with a cargo of tobacco. The Captain of that vessel gave the *Lotus* a cask of water, a barrel of beef, and two barrels of flour. The *Lotus* then resumed her course, having fair winds and fine weather for the next five days. On Sunday they passed between the Great Bank and Sable Island, and thenceforward, till the following Friday, encountered a succession of head winds and high seas, so that Halifax was not reached until Suuday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In speaking of the probable origin of this sad disaster, he agreed substantially with Mr. Brew. According to Brew, the fire is attributable to a very culpable negligence on the part of some of the crew. The Captain and physician considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain's mate, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain's mate heated the end of a chain to dip in the tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

Mr. Glaubensklee thinks that other passengers than those rescued by the *Maurice*, were saved by the boat of the Norwegian bark, but he feared the number cannot exceed ten or twelve, if so many.

The list of the lost comprises only one hundred and three persons, making, with the sixty-eight saved, one hundred and seventy-one persons accounted for. There are supposed to have been 560 persons on board, and they may be classed as follows: Known to be saved, 68; lost, whose names are known, 103; lost, whose names are unknown, 389. Total, 560. Total number lost, 492.

The rescued persons, one and all, tender their kindest acknowledgments to Capt. Waters, of the *Prince Albert*, and to his officers and men for their unceasing kindness towards them while under their protection on board the *Prince Albert*.

HOME MISCELLANY.

The Grave of Franklin.—A number of workmen began the work of demolition on the brick wall at the Christ Church burying ground at Fifth and Arch streets. The wall is to be removed for the purpose of allowing the grave of Franklin to be seen from the street. The work will be completed in the course of a few days. The two panels of the wall will be removed, leaving a space sixteen feet in the clear, which will be occupied by a neat and plain iron railing. The railing will be flanked with the original heavy columns which now intersect the panels of the wall, and these columns will be surmounted with stone balls corresponding with the original ornaments upon the corners and at the gateways of the ground. The railing, the top of which will be the same height as the wall, will rest upon a neat marble base ten or twelve inches in height.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept.* 21.

Perilous Adventure.—A young man, about 18 years old, a workman on the repairs at the Universalist Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., exhibited lately a feat of the most reckless daring. The staging for the new steeple has reached an altitude of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and is composed of four-inch scantling, as uprights, which are held together by one-inch boards. The distance between these uprights is about ten feet, and in going from one to the other, the edge of a board has to be traversed. The workman referred to, having occasion to go from one post to the other, assumed an upright position, and deliberately, without any assistance, walked across on the narrow edge of the board. The least deviation would have caused him to fall, and from that height the result can be anticipated.

The Ancient Mines of Mexico.—The San Antonio (Texas) *Texan* says: "Travellers between here and El Paso inform us that there are almost literally mountains of iron in some places; and by building fires beside the rocks, the pure ore will melt and run down into puddles. In many places there are silver mines that were deserted years ago by the Spaniards, and large boulders rolled into the shaft—intending, of course, to return when they could be protected from the Indians; but these mines have never since been opened."

Taking a Copper Cent from a Child's Stomach.—A little girl, about three years of age, daughter of Mr. Philip Potsdam, living near the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, swallowed a copper cent of the old coinage. The child suffered considerable pain, but all efforts to remove the cent by cathartics or emetics proved unavailing. At length, however, the coin was skilfully taken from the stomach by a physician, by the use of an instrument inserted in the mouth.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Gerrit Smith.—Some of the Republican newspapers are speculating upon the probable vote that will be given for Gerrit Smith, in the approaching State election, in New York, some putting it as high as 15,000, and others even higher. They begin to look upon the Smith ticket as a seriously disturbing force in the coming election. Smith has the stump in good earnest, and walks into the Republicans without fear or favor from any quarter.

Texas.—Galveston papers are received *via* New Orleans. They state that the northern Camanches, Kiowas and a part of the Apaches, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas. A German boy, in the employ of the San Antonia Post Office, had been arrested with fifty or sixty thousand dollars of which he had robbed letters. It was his intention to return to Germany with his plunder.

Number of Slaves in St. Louis.—The annual assessment of property for the present year shows that there are now in this city nine hundred and twenty-nine slaves, valued at $456,056. The "property" is distributed among the wards thus: In the First ward, 50 souls; Second, 14; Third, 98; Fourth, 183; Fifth, 221; Sixth, 181; Seventh, 42; Eighth, 23; Ninth, 28; Tenth, 89.

The Law.—A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. Why the fact is, rejoined he, if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a lawsuit, he should certainly have it, lest, in defending my coat, I should loose my waistcoat also.

A Mighty Hunter.—Mr. J. G. Lyford, of Sebec, in Piscataquis Co., a well keown woodsman of that region, has a record of three hundred and twenty-four bears killed by his own hand, since the year 1804.—*Augusta Banner.*

Fact.—It has been said, if you wish to learn the exact number of loafers in any given locality, get up a dog fight, and in five minutes all the lazy men in the neighborhood will be in attendance.

A writer in the Boston *Journal*, from St. Louis, says: "The people of this city, as you have heard, were not made crazy by the Atlantic Telegraph, but kept at their business like good citizens and let the world take its course. When it gets to work we will do our best in patronizing it. Rely upon that. But we conclude not to toss up our cap, nor to throw away thousands of dollars, nor set our City Hall on fire, till we are sure the cable is going to be of some use." Pretty sensible kind of talk that, but rather a rare commodity in these times. To "halloo before you are out of the woods" is now reckoned to be a positive virtue, and no one refuses to halloo unless he be an unmitigated old fogy.

There are 112,000 square miles in Kansas.

Old Squire J——, of Addison County, Vermont, was famous for bringing to market a better article of cheese than any of his agricultural neighbors, which occasioned the merchant to inquire how it happened. "I think I can tell you the secret of it," said the Squire. "You may have noticed that when the milk stands a while in the pans there is a kind of *yellow scum* that rises on the top of it. Now some women are so dreadful neat that they skim this all off; but my wife ain't so pertickler, but stirs it all in together, and raaly, I think the cheese is all the better for it.—*Boston Post.*

By a curious concatenation of circumstances one Thomas Galloway, formerly of Vermont, and now of Wheeling, Va., married his stepdaughter. While he was busy whaling, she, left to herself by the death of her mother, became a fine young woman, went off west, got married and became a widow. Thomas returning from his whaling happened in the town where the widow resided, saw her, did not recognize her as his stepchild and married her. After the marriage his wife's account of her early life revealed the relationship.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* has a letter from Havana, Cuba, wherein the writer says: "There are five Spanish men-of-war sunk just in the mouth of the harbor. Two of them have been there ever since the British forces achieved the conquest of this island. I learn from reliable authority that an American engineer has made an offer of twenty-seven thousand dollars for the five ships and their contents to the authorities of the island. The speculation is, doubtless, a safe one."

Ex-Governor George T. Wood died at his residence on Trinity River, Texas, on the 5th ult. He was colonel of a regiment of Texas volunteers at the storming of Monterey, and distinguished himself by the coolness and courage of his bearing. He had been previously a Representative in the Congress of Texas, and in 1847 was elected Governor of the State. Since the expiration of his term in that office, he has been in private life, residing at his plantation.

The New Bedford *Mercury* records the singular drowning of a little girl by the name of Catherine M. Canfield, whose parents reside in that city. It appears that while engaged in playing with a fish in a flour barrel, she fell in head first and was drowned, having remained in the water some fifteen minutes. The measurement of water in the barrel was only four and three quarter inches—almost two buckets full.

Two unmarried daughters of the late Isaac Robinson, of Stoddard, N. H., were robbed of $1,200 in Ashuelot Bank bills, recently paid to one of them by the executor of her father's estate. The robbers broke into the house about three o'clock in the morning, seized the occupants and dosed them with chloroform. The pocket book containing the bills was then found, and carried off by them.

New Haven is in danger of being shorn of her glory. The long row of venerable tiles which have given her the name of the "City of Elms," are dying from the poisonous vapor that escapes from the leaky gas pipes. No less than twenty fine trees, many of them a quarter of a century old, have recently been killed from this cause on Wooster Place alone.

The Chinese who have gone to the new gold diggings have determined to devote themselves to catching the sea-slug, which abound in great numbers along the shores of Vancouver's Island, and which, when dried, commands enormous prices in China.

The new Government building in Milwaukee, intended for a U. S. Court House and Post Office, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation by the 1st of January. It is built of the beautiful stone found near Chicago, and is a fine edifice.

A physician in large practice was asked by a stranger if New York was healthy. He replied, "Unusually so; the extravagant cost of provisions has checked the disposition for overfeeding, from which, ordinarily, we derive most of our practice."

A rumor is afloat in New Brunswick that Sir Edmund Head is about to vacate his present position, and that General Sir James Frederick Love, lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jersey, will succeed him as Governor-General.

A Missouri editor apologises for the neglect of editorial duty, on account of the advent of a new member of the family, and claims indulgence on the ground that the thing "only happens once a year.'

Large quantities of timber from Cumberland County, Maryland, are now being shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, to be shipped from thence to France, to be used in construction of vessels of war.

In noticing the comet the Carlinville *Free Democrat* says: "Its orbit is as eccentric and irregular as that of a Douglas politician—and like the 'little' giant himself, in a short time will disappear from the public eye."

The death of a man 105 years at Santiago de Cuba, of which he was a native, is announced. He was borne to the tomb by sixteen great grandsons.

Since 1830, nearly 27,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States, hich have cost, on an average, about $35,000 per mile, or $945,000,000.

A Texas paper says that a buck deer had been lately killed in that State, which had thirty spikes on each of its horns.

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E. B. CURTIN, Portsmouth, Va.—Money received and credited.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1858.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM HAS DONE FOR US.

THE *Express* recently published a characteristic article on his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The luminary of the Dark Lantern journal, with an impertinence magnificent even in our land of egotism, sets down this high dignitary of the Church who has tried nearly every style of literary composition, and excelled in each, as "a man of some intellect and much ambition." The anti-classical writer of the *Express*, estimating the character or genius of Cardinal Wiseman, brings forcibly to our mind the idea of a man endeavoring to measure some of our western prairies with a two-feet rule.

The same journal alludes to the question asked by the Cardinal in one of his discourses delivered during his Irish tour: "What has Protestantism done for Ireland?" and the writer of the article acknowledges that he does not know much about Protestantism in that country. We have had occasion to remark before now that Protestant journalists and Protestants in general know very little about their own religion or any other, so that the ignorance of the *Express* is not matter for astonishment. The writer, however, deserves some credit for his frankness, and as an encouragement to him to proceed in the same open manner on all occasions, we will, in a paragraph or two, give the principal features of the work accomplished by Protestantism in the Green Isle. He can at his leisure develop the rough idea we shall give him, by consulting authorities, which are plenty and not very difficult of access.

Has the *Express* writer not heard of the Penal Laws in Ireland? Has he never anywhere in his evidently voluminous reading, stumbled on the fact that not very many years ago Protestantism hunted the priests of the Catholic religion through Ireland with dogs, and set a price on their heads as if they were wild beasts? Protestantism in that country enabled any son who became perverted to its doctrines, to seize upon the property of his Catholic father, and turn him, mother, brothers, sisters, and all of the household who remained true to their holy faith, from the family habitation to beg their bread through the highways and by-ways, or die upon the road side. Protestantism forbade a Catholic to possess a horse of greater value than £5 sterling. If he did he was obliged to give the animal, though its worth might be hundreds of pounds, to the first Protestant who chose to insist upon having it for the limit of value permitted. Protestantism has robbed the poor, by wrenching from the poor man the tenth of his substance to support the terrible incubus of its Church Establishment, and if he revolted and refused to give the money which was needed in his poverty-stricken home, to support bloated and gouty dignitaries who did nothing either for heaven or earth, Protestantism threw him into prison and let him rot there, or when he met with his fellow-sufferers to protest against the wrong, Protestantism shot him down without mercy. What has Protestantism done for Ireland indeed? It has written in her history pages of bloody persecution such as the world never saw before or elsewhere.

But the *Express* knows what Protestanism is doing in this country. It builds free schools, says its writer. To know, then, what Protestanism has done, we must find out what the "free schools" have accomplished. It is, alas! but too apparent. They have sent forth a youthful generation, which in precocity of cool and hardened wickedness is unequalled on the face of the globe. They teach just enough to enable the youth to spell through the pages of a yellow-colored novel or the weekly records of the ring. They are the most monstrous of all the monster humbugs of the day. They are, with few exceptions, under the control of men—Inspectors or Trustees—who bring to the office but ignorance and prejudice, and many of whom, if classed according to their scale of acquirements, instead of overseeing educational establishments, should be still among the mysteries of a Third Reader. They give a glorious crop of figures at the end of the year, and are very useful as batting-places on the road to matrimony for the interesting daughters, nieces, cousins and friends of trustees and ward politicians.

Let any one who wants to know what Protestantism has done for this country, visit Protestant families and listen to the manner in which the Protestant son or daughter replies to the Protestant father and mother. Let them visit the office of the Superintendent of police, in Broome street, in this city, and look upon the portraits which compose the "Rogues' Gallery"—and shudder, as they gaze on the wicked faces before them, at the fact that ninety-five per cent. of the originals are under eighteen years of age. Let them look through the daily papers and there they will see its fruits in the blasphemous ravings of Spiritualists, and Free-Lovers—in the shameless harangues of women whose visages wear that hideousness which overspreads the fair female face when its owner has cast away her modesty, that priceless ornament of her sex; in those of men who debase God's noblest work to the level of a mere instrument of passion and foulness. Let them turn to that territory, which disgraces our country in the eyes of civilized Christendom, where unbridled lust and bold rebellion walk hand in hand and grin defiance at the representatives of our Government. Let them behold in Polygamy the child of Protestantism.

Protestantism, continues the *Express*, gives work to Irishmen and Irishwomen. By advertising that no Catholics or Irish need apply? No, no, Mr. *Express*, the employment obtained by Irish men and women here is dragged from Protestantism in spite of its teeth—and very sharp and pitiless teeth they are. If Irishmen are employed on railroads or on canals it is due to the enervation of Americans which renders such work impossible to them, as well as to their preference for pursuits which enable them to sit down quietly, smoke the best Havana cigars, and gain in that easy manner fifty per centum of the earnings of others.

Protestantism has indeed done much for this country. It has burned edifices dedicated to God, and stabbed men to death for the faith they held. It has left nothing undone to excite to the hatred of one class of our fellow-citizens. It succeeds to a certain extent in proscribing them socially; it strains every nerve to effect their political and religious proscription. The *Express* had better not say much about what Protestantism has done for the United States; the liberty and greatness of the Confederation have been achieved in spite of it.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW CONSTITUTION?

IN addition to the State officers and Congressmen to be elected on the 4th of the coming month, the question as to the expediency of revising the present State Constitution will be submitted to a popular vote in fulfilment of an act of the Legislature passed at its last session. As the result of the ballot then cast will be decisive, it becomes every good citizen to form correct opinions of the necessity of the proposed change and to vote intelligently, uninfluenced by partizan appeals or merely personal considerations.

Under the Federal Constitution and the laws and treaties of the United States, our State Constitution is the supreme and fundamental law of the land. All legislation must be regulated by its provisions and all public officers must act in strict conformity with its directions. It is emphatically the embodiment of the *vox populi*, and while it remains in existence, even the people themselves cannot change it, except in the manner prescribed—or by insurrection. An instrument at once supreme and entirely comprehensive ought not to be meddled with for light causes. Age always lends authority to laws, and even where their arbitrary distinctions may not be most reasonable in themselves, the long-standing decisions of judges, by becoming familiar rules of action, prevent the probability of injustice. With new constitutional provisions we must ever have changing legal interpretations, the result of which would be that none but those whose profession it is to keep pace with their fluctuations could be able to distinguish between obedience to and violation of their own statutes. In view also of the spirit of innovation which pervades all classes of our community, nothing but the strongest possible necessity ought to tempt us to undertake the dangerous and difficult task of constitution-making.

Within a period of eighty years, the people of New York have had three constitutions, each exhibiting commendable features, but not altogether suited to the requirements of the times. That of 1777, like all beginnings, was loose and inconsequential, but, though an experiment, answered its required purposes for nearly half a century. It is principally remarkable for having guaranteed, in the widest sense, freedom of conscience to all classes of Christians. The Constitution of 1822, called for by the growing demands of the State, among other useful reforms, abolished property qualification as a condition of voting, but, in the endeavor to consolidate the power of the government, fell into the anti-American idea of centralization. Nearly all the ministerial and judicial appointments were made by the Executive, directly or indirectly, and, under the fostering influence of such extensive patronage, there sprung into life, in the State Capital, a host of intriguers and spoilsmen. To remedy those evils our present Constitution was framed in 1846, and, in its general features, deserves unqualified praise. In the endeavor to decentralize, however, the framers fell, somewhat naturally, into the opposite error. To preserve the Judiciary independent of the Executive, they provided for its election by the people at short, stated periods. This was a grievous mistake. The project was opposed at the time by many sagacious men, both in Convention and before the people, but in vain; the clause was allowed to stand, a blot on this otherwise noble monument of popular legislation. To reform this altogether is, we understand, the main object of the proposed convention.

We must not be understood as holding, that, under the elective system, all the members of the Judiciary are ignorant or corrupt. On the contrary, we know that the benches of our civil courts are adorned by many profoundly learned and conscientious jurists. It is in criminal law that the people have suffered most. The experience of every day shows how utterly unqualified most of our criminal judges and magistrates are for the position they hold. Without ability, without honesty, with even little show of decency, these men continue to insult the common sense of the community. Elected for very short terms by means anything but honorable, their very official life dependent on Primary Meetings and Caucus Committees, they cannot, even if they would, act impartially. The bar-room politician, the shoulder-hitter, the brawler—any one who can stuff a ballot-box or browbeat an opponent, find in them kind and solicitous friends, and the poor and friendless go away unjustified. It is this perversion of all justice that fills our streets with criminals, who do not even seek the darkness of night to cloak their misdeeds, relying with certainty on the connivance of those whom they have put into office—and whom they keep there.

If we want then to strike at the root of the evil which has made this great city a more dangerous place to life and property than the robber-infested deserts of Arabia, we must commence by doing away with rowdy-elected judges, and this can only be done by a revision of the present Constitution. In effecting this it is not necessary that its otherwise beneficial clauses should be disturbed. This reform once effected, New York will be in a position not only to protect her own citizens from outrage, but to command that respect from her sister States, to which her power and resources in other regards, so justly entitle her.

A ROW AMONG THE ARNOLDITES.

GREAT was the tumult in the camp of the Arnoldites, at the Stuyvesant Institute, one memorable evening last week. Loud were the cries, emphatic the expressions, and not few the blows which distinguished the occasion. Wherefore this unwanted excitement? Were the guardians of enlightenment roused above concert pitch by some nefarious attack on their beloved and bebuncombed common schools? Had the arrival of some dignitary of the Catholic Church on our shores awakened their vigilance and determined them to put none but Arnoldites on guard that night? Did they meet to further progress and testify to their zeal for liberty by burning down a church or two? No, reader, none of the above noble objects was the motive of their assembling. We are all human, and Arnoldites—though they may not be altogether men—are human. It would be too much in this age and in this city to require, from even such patriots as they, the entire annihilation of that remarkable figure—the number one.

The Arnoldites, therefore, had met to take care of number one. But there were so many number ones to be taken care of that some confusion was consequent on the clashing of interests. Knowing from experience that a moiety of any given quantity of bread is infinitely preferable to none at all, they desired to appoint a Committee on Spoils for the purpose of meeting the Republicans and agreeing on a division of those desirable objects. Given a Sheriff, take a County Clerk, or, given a County Clerk, take a Sheriff, was the problem to be solved. Its solution was rendered difficult by the fact that if it was decided to take the Shrievalty, certain self-sacrificing Arnoldites would be cut off in the flower of their ambition from the hope of office, and if the Clerkship were accepted other some would be in the same position.

The pretenders to each office had their henchmen present in force. This rendered the solution of the question still more difficult. Each party appointed a Chairman, so that the meeting had two heads instead of one, but there does not seem to have been much wisdom gained by the duplication. Delegates, real and mock, presented themselves and used towards each other language which, we presume, would scarcely be considered parliamentary even in the Points numbered Five. Some individuals, of a seemingly pacific turn, declared that their voices were still for peace, but they only added to the din of war. Brother Know-Nothings, in their zeal for the spoils, threatened to "whip" each other; some forgetting the bonds that bound them rushed furiously

at each other's throats and would not be pacified. Many left their coat-tails in the hands of the peace makers.

A slight diversion was created by the arrival of the regular physical strength of the party, professors and amateurs of the noble art of pounding one's neighbor, but the belligerent spoilsmen forgot their griefs for an instant, united against the new-comers, and, by fortifying themselves in a primitive manner, prevented the entrance of their gladiatorial brethren. But these latter disposed of, the family fight was continued at intervals, and they rested not till morn but continued to chase the glowing hours with flying fists.

No one knows at what hour or by what means a Committee of Conference with the Republicans was appointed, but that such a body was eventually formed out of the chaos, the daily papers assert. The Republicans have got into the very cream of society as will be seen by the foregoing, and of course have no fear of the application to them of the old saying: "Tell me your company and I'll tell you what you are."

LOLA MONTEZ IN A NEW PHASE.—This amiable lady, who is so various that she seems to be the epitome of a certain portion of woman-kind, has not yet exhausted her list of characters. She will shortly appear in the *role* of a benefactor of the Church—of the Good Shepherd—which, owing to the light materials of which it was composed, was lately blown away in a gale of wind. To repair the damage caused by the rudeness of Boreas, some five thousand dollars are yet needed, and Madame Lola offers her aid in raising that sum. She has written to the pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, offering to lecture for the benefit of the undertaking, and the Pastor, judging we suppose that the end justifies the means, considers the kind proposition very opportune, and gratefully appreciates and accepts Madame Lola's generous offer. We wonder if the lecture will be on *Love*, a subject which Madame Lola has already treated quite extensively. A lecture on that topic would be highly interesting and instructive to all the young ladies and misses of the congregation in the minor branches of crinoline. As to its propriety, there can be no doubt but it would be as "proper" as the rest of the proceeding.

CLERICAL SPECTATORS OF THE QUARANTINE BURNING.—One of the persons said to have been concerned in the Staten Island outrage being examined as a witness on the trial of Mr. Superintendent Tallmadge for dereliction of duty, positively swore that he saw two ministers in the crowd by which the sick and dying were left houseless on the night of the first of September, and that the aforesaid pair of ministers looked on at the affair with complacency and satisfaction. One of the accused answers Locke's oath by a letter to a morning paper denying his presence on the Island at the time. The other has said nothing so far. The *Times* is severe on Locke, and we ourselves have little sympathy with him, but that paper must not forget that an oath cannot be met by a mere letter.

The steamer *Prince Albert* of the New York and Galway line will leave our harbor for the latter port on Monday, 18th inst. It will be seen by an advertisement on our 16th page that the American Express Company are appointed Agents for this line. Persons in all parts of the country can pay their passage at any of the branch offices of the A. E. Co., have their luggage sent forward and save the expense of a protracted stay in this city.

Our Dublin weekly letter did not reach us by the *Arabia*. In consequence of some delay or mistake in the Irish post-offices, but a very small Irish mail was sent out by that steamer, and we are not alone in complaining of the non-reception of our regular letters.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DEDICATION OF THE MORTUARY CHURCH, CALVARY CEMETERY, L. I.

The Mortuary Church of Calvary Cemetery was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, October 3d, at half past 10o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., assisted by the Rev. Fcs. McNeirny and the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, the Resident Pastor of Calvary Cemetry, The Church was crowded with the faith ful, among whom we noticed many persons from this city. The Cemetery was opened for burial in 1848, and since then nearly 100,000 persons have been interred there, one-fourth of whom were buried free, as the Trustees take charge of the remains of all friendless Catholics who die in our hospitals and public institutions.

THE CHURCH.

This Church, which was erected mainly through the instrumentality of Michael J. O'Donnell, Esq., Secretary to his Grace the Archbishop, is of the pure Gothic style. Its plan is cruciform, having a tower and spire on one angle, and the vestries back of the transepts. Its entire length is 80 feet, and width 40 feet; its width through the transepts is 80 feet, width of transepts 20 feet. The clere-story roof, which is open, showing the main timbers, is supported by ten columns. All the interior wood work is stained to imitate black walnut and is varnished. The Church is lit by twelve stained glass windows. The altar is also Gothic; its spire is frosted silver and gold, the rest of white and gold. The whole building cost about $7,000, and was constructed after the plans, and under the supervision of Mr. Edward Boyle, 9 Chambers street, N. Y. It is capable of holding 1,000 persons, stands on an eminence at the northwest corner of the Cemetery, and has been completed under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hennessy.

After the dedication, Mass was said by the Rev. Pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Starrs, V.G., preached the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text the 13th verse of the 8th chapter, III. Book of Kings.

THE SERMON.

"Building, I have built a house for Thy dwelling to be Thy most firm throne for ever."

The greatest spectacle ever witnessed in Jerusalem was the dedication of Solomon's Temple. Solomon on the occasion made use of the above words. He was seven years in erecting the Temple after it had been acceptable to God. Solomon announced the day of dedication; he invited all the ancients of Israel with the princes and tribes, and the people of Jerusalem to witness it. The ceremony took place with joy and gladness. The Almighty sent down fire from Heaven to show that he was pleased with it, and that it had His approbation. How much more pleased must He be with the dedication of this Christian Temple—the dedication of this Chapel—than with the Temple of Solomon, on account of it being a place for offering up the sacrifice of the Old Law. It contained the rod of Aaron and the Holy of Holies. It was respected because it was a Temple dedicated to God. But how much more is this to be respected. This is a Christian temple; it is sanctified, not by the sacrifice of the Old Law—it is sanctified by the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof—it is sanctified by the ever holy Church under the new dispensation, and the altar is dedicated to the Almighty God, where the sacrifice of Mount Calvary will be offered up for the living and the dead. We should rejoice more than the Jews, for ours is a greater sacrifice. No wonder that we look upon it as the house of God—as a house for sacrifice, where all the rites of religion are to be practiced—where the sacrament of the altar stands forth pre-eminent. One would imagine that the death on the cross would have been sufficient, but this is not so. He suffered on the cross for us—He spilled the last drop of His blood for us—but this is not enough. He loved us still more. He wishedto remain with us, and hence he instituted the Sacrament of the Altar. Take away the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and you destroy that union that exists between the Church militant on earth, and the Church triumphant in heaven—you destroy the standing union of the pledge of His love. Take away this sacrament, and you destroy all the emblems of the Christian. It is the accomplishment of His death on the cross. No wonder that the Church commands her children to pay homage to the Eucharist, because it contains the true body and blood of Christ. Since the religious schism in the sixteenth century, it has been opposed, and one would think that all the powers of darkness had been brought to destroy it. Our dissenting brethren believe in many other mysteries such as that the Son of Man was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary, through the power and operation of the Holy Ghost, in the Trinity. But when we come to speak of the Eucharist, it is above reason; it cannot be comprehended. They believe in the Trinity, yet reason cannot comprehend it. Philosophy has attempted to unravel this mystery, but has signally failed. The majority of Christians believe in the Trinity, and yet they say they cannot comprehend the Eucharist. Every time the priest offers up the Mass he renews the Sacrifice of Mount Calvary. Our separated brethren who believe in other mysteries cannot comprehend this. And yet the texts of the Sacred Volume confirm it, the Holy Fathers confirm it. We find in the 6th chap. of St. John: "I am the bread of life." "Amen, Amen, I say unto you, except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink of His blood, you shall not have life in you." The Jews understood that He spoke of His real flesh and blood, because, they said: "How can this man give us His flesh to eat?" Some of the Apostles also murmured, and He asked them if they were also going away, and Peter answered: "Lord to whom shall we go but to thee thou hast the words of eternal life." He promised them bread—celestial food, "unless you eat of the flesh of the Son of Man," &c. Again, in the 26th chapter of Matthew, we find the words: "Take ye and eat, this is my body." He was at supper for the last time with His disciples, it is not likely that He would leave them in doubt—that he would use ambiguous terms. He took bread into his hands, and blessed it, saying, "Take ye and eat, this is my body," and he took the chalice and gave to them, saying, "Drink ye all of this, for this is my blood of the New Testament which shall be shed for you unto the remission of sins." These words are very plain. He does not say: "This is a figure of my body and blood." No, he says: "This is my body, this is my blood." How then can it be said he spoke figuratively; there is no mention in the Scriptures of it. If so, why not say it was a figure. But no, he says it in plain terms. Why are the words turned away from their proper meaning? We believe that in the Sacrifice of the Mass, we have the body and blood of Christ, by the virtue of the words used in consecration. It is not by the power of man but by the power of God, that this is done. He is omnipotent. We have His own words that He is truly and really present; that the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood. This is what we call Transubstantiation. It has been believed in the Church since the earliest ages—since the Apostles' days. There is no change in the Church in regard to doctrine. There can be none. Religion is not the work of man; it must come from God. We take the Word of God in its literal meaning; we believe it on His testimony, not on the word of men, no matter what the world may say to the contrary. He tells us in plain terms, unless we eat and drink of His body and blood we cannot have life in us. He does not speak figuratively. St. Paul speaks of the real presence when he says: those who are guilty of the body and blood. How could they be guilty if it was not the real body and blood He meant? All the councils of the Church confirm it, the Scripture confirms it. How then can it be said that Christ is not present in the Sacrifice of the Mass, there is no doctrine so clearly laid down as that of the real presence, no tenet of our faith so clearly established as this, no text of Scripture so plain as the ones where it is mentioned. If you take away this Sacrifice, we have no altars, no churches. What would we be without this Sacrifice? Nothing. Here in this Mortuary Chapel, where prayers will be offered up for the souls of the living and dead, what would it be without this Sacrifice of the Altar—the great Sacrifice of Mount Calvary? Take away this Christian Sacrifice, and religion is no more than the opinions of men. Christ died for us; He offered himself up on Mount Calvary for the sins of the world, and He wishes this to be renewed for all time even to the end of the world. You all know the object of this chapel. It is here that the remains of Christians should be brought before this altar and the last rites of the Church should be performed over them. After the dedication of the Temple, Solomon said they should return thanks to God when they returned home, may I not ask you to return thanks to God also. This church is dedicated to the Almighty God, under the title of "Our Lady of the Holy Rosary." My brethren, let us beg at all times the intercession of the Holy Mother of God; let us ask her to present our petitions at all times, that at the hour of death we may be admitted to the happy mansion of everlasting bliss.

Much credit is due to the special committee, composed of Messrs. Edward Gorman, John McAuliffe, Charles H. Talbot, and John Lynch, for the manner in which the outward arrangements were conducted.

EXECUTION OF A MINISTER FOR WIFE-MURDER.—On the 17th of the past month the minister, Turley, who murdered his wife in Kanawha County, Virginia, was hung for his crime in Charleston, in the same county. From the way in which correspondents of certain papers write about the unfortunate man and his extraordinary conduct on the scaffold, one would be tempted to suppose that killing one's wife was the surest way to go to heaven.

A Retreat will be given next week at St. Patrick's Cathedral to the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in New York. The opening services will be held on the evening of Sunday, October 10th, at half-past seven o'clock. On the succeeding days Mass will begin at half-past five o'clock, A. M., and the evening exercises at half-past seven o'clock. The Retreat is intended for men alone, and all male Catholics in this city are cordially invited to profit by it.

DEATH OF REV. MR. DOWLING.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. John Dowling, the respected pastor of Flatbush, L. I. The Reverend gentleman was driving into Brooklyn with a friend on Wednesday, 30th inst., when his horse took fright, and turning suddenly round threw him from the wagon. He lingered until Friday morning, when he breathed his last. His remains were borne to the Flatbush Cemetery on Monday of this week. *Requiescat in pace.*

The Rev. Mr. Dowling was a graduate of All Hallows College, near Dublin, and was ordained about five years since. He possessed the love and esteem of his parishioners and his Rev. brethren in the ministry, and carried with him to his early grave the regrets of all who knew him.

MORE OF THE "AUSTRIA'S" PASSENGERS RESCUED.—We have news by Telegraph from Quebec, of the arrival at that port of 22 more of the passengers of the ill-fated *Austria*, rescued and conveyed thither by the Norwegian ship *Catarina*.

The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th street, on Thursday, the 14th inst. The performances in the afternoon commence at two o'clock, and those of the evening at half-past seven. The tickets are at the usual price. It is needless to recommend these Catholic charities to the Catholic public of New York and its environs. They have ever responded joyfully and generously to appeals in favor of those institutions, and they will fill the Academy of Music to overflowing both on the morning and evening of Thursday next.

A Fair and Festival for the benefit of St. Columba's Parish School will be held in the School House, West 25th st., and will commence on Oct. 12, and continue for a week. This is the first fair ever held in this parish, and we trust it will be well attended. The school-house, for the benefit of which the fair is to be held, is one of the finest and largest in the State, and has been erected under the direction of the Rev. Mr. McAleer, pastor of St. Columba's Church.

On Sunday next, 11th inst., a collection will be taken up in all the churches of this diocese for the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. John's, Fordham.

We have to thank Mr. Doane, Place d'Armes, Montreal, for a Photographic portrait of Mrs. J. SADLIER. It is an admirable likeness, and is fully equal to anything done in that way by Brady.

We would advise any of our Canadian readers who may reside in Montreal, or visit that city, if they wish to have their likeness correctly taken, to pay a visit to Mr. Doane, who will transfer their features to paper or zinc to their entire satisfaction and in the most artistic manner.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn.....Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan
Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Hudson, Saugerities, Rondout, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson, on this and following weeks. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new Subscribers as possible.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the TABLET in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The NEW YORK TABLET and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the TABLET.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, September 29, by the Rev. James Boyce, MICHAEL MULEY, to SARAH J. V., daughter of Patrick Carey, Esq., all of this city.

Literature.

THE HOLY BIBLE AUTHENTICATED; Baptism and Matrimony; Free Lovers Abhorrent: Three Responses to Mr. Walker, a Presbyterian Minister. By JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN, Catholic Priest. New York: Published for the Author. 1858. For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co, 164 William street.

The title-page of the above work shows that matters of high interest are treated of in its columns. The unsexed women and abandoned men who pollute the air with their foul doctrines of Free Love and other abominations receive terrible castigation at the hands of the Rev. Author. He contrasts the Catholic Bible with the Protestant—Catholic with Protestant Baptism, Catholic marriages with those of the Protestant, and treats of the marriages of Catholics with infidels. The work concludes with three articles, in answer to a Presbyterian minister. We make the following extract from the author's preface:

When any malignant disease has spread for years unnoticed by the public, the doctor who detects and exposes it has obloquy and opposition to encounter; he will be styled a visionary quack, and perhaps something worse. So in morals, when any baneful errors become old and general, and, as if were, natural to all classes, the watchman who sounds the alarm will have his troubles; he will receive thanks from nobody, but perhaps ill-will and persecution from many; swarms of hornets will fly about his head, driving the poisonous darts into him, saying: "These are our customs; thus did our fathers for centuries live; there is no reason that we would deviate from the hoary practices of our ancestors." The Turks, the Jews, and the heathens, could argue in the same manner. On the contrary, Christ saith: *I am the way, the truth, and the life.* He saith not: I am the custom. And again He saith: *Amen, I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall not pass of the law till all be fulfilled.* Wherefore, no custom, even old, general and respectably patronized, can prescribe against the divine law. If the people will not speedily make straight their paths, they will never reach the kingdom, but they will surely descend into the pit. The sentinel who holds silence when the enemy comes, gives strength to that enemy, and betrays the city. Not alone they who are in error are guilty of death, but they also who consent. Rom. i. 32: And Christ himself saith: *He that is not with me is against me; and he that is against me scattereth.* Consequently, the pastor who holds silence, and connives at the errors, is against Christ, and scattereth the sheep that are within the fold.

Our holy Pope Gregory XVI. saith: "Wickedness is restless, science grown insolent, licentiousness unrestrained, the holiness of things sacred is despised, and the majesty of the divine worship, at once so efficacious and necessary, is vilified and mocked by evil men. These accumulated miseries owe chiefly their origin to the activity of private societies, into which are raked together, as in a common sink, whatever of crime, of sacrilege, of blasphemy, and of heresy the devil has devised in any part of the world. Not content with hatching their infidelity in their club-rooms, they rush out into open war with the Spouse of Christ. Hence it is, that men, flinging away the restraints of our holy religion, which alone can keep together the elements of kingdoms, and impart strength and stability to governments, has brought us to witness the destruction of public order, the downfall of states, and the overthrow of all legitimate power."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Devoted to Literature Art and Politics. October, 1858. Boston: PHILLIPS' SAMPSON & Co.

The *Atlantic* for the present month opens with an article under the taking caption: "The New World and the New Man." The article is written in a striking and captivating style and contains much truth and much fallacy at the same time. The "New Man" is of course to be a product of the New World. But the "New Man" of the writer of the article is far from being entirely new. He is only patched up to look like new. The writer narrows Americans down to New Englanders and gives us their type as the *Anglo-American.* This we repeat gives us a modified, not a new man. The New Man must combine the characteristics of the Celt, the Saxon, &c., but these characteristics must be united in a harmonious whole, must be so blended together that we can see no distinctive bit of Saxon or Celt, but that all may go to form a new individuality. The Anglo-Americans of New England in the mind of the writer seem to be the only North Americans. We wonder he did not describe a Bostonian as the type of the citizens of the United States—as the rather elongated shadow which the coming man is casting before him. The forming of this new man is only commencing, he will not come forth in all his greatness and purity until emigration has entirely ceased—until, we presume, New England has absorbed all North and South America. We are a nerve making not a blood manufacturing people, and when emigration shall have ceased to pour into our arid national veins the ruddy and healthy stream of European blood, it is the opinion of many who have profoundly studied the subject, that instead of having a new man we run the chance of having no man at all.

We would like to know what sort the New Woman is to be. Will she be of the Lucy Stone or Mrs. Bloomer genus?

Our friend the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table has left his seat at the boarding house table, and taken with him one of the inmates of that now well-known abode. We are sorry to part with the Autocrat, though it be only for a time. We hope soon to see him again, not changed in wit, though changed in condition. He leaves us in his last paper a sweet song entitled: "The Voiceless." It will be found below.

THE WATERBURY CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE. Published Monthly. Devoted to the instruction of the old and young. Edited by Rev. T. F. HENDRICKEN. September, 1858. Vol. 1, No. 1. Waterbury, Conn.: E. A. TUCKER.

The aim of this little publication is that of aiding parents in the proper education of their children, and none t here is more paiseworthy. The multiplication of such periodicals addressed to Catholic youth is highly desirable. The modesty of tone with which the Waterbury *Sunday School Ma gazine* introduces itself to the public is to us a proof of its earnestness in the admirable mission it has undertaken. We wish the new magazine every success, and trust that the Catholic parents of Connecticut will do their part in ensuring its permanent establishment.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A Journal conducted by CHAS. DICKENS.

This admirable periodical is still distinguished for the moral tone which pervades its delightful fictions, as well as for the general absence of prejudice in all articles found in its columns. It is to be regretted in the interest of the "Household Words" that its republication in this country is not in the hands of some of our large and enterprising publishing h ouses.

THE KNICKERBOCKER; or, *New York Monthly Magazine.* October, 1858. New York: J. A. GRAY.

The *Knickerbocker* ranks among the best periodicals which have seen the light in the New World. This truth may be looked upon as rather old, and so we confess it is, but it is not the only truth which is repeated. The present number opens with an interesting article on that interesting region: Frazer River.

MISSION AND DUTIES OF YOUNG WOMEN. Translated from the French of Charles Sainte-Foi. By CHARLES I. WHITE, D. D. Baltimore: P. J. HEDIAN. 1858.

This excellent work is one of the best monitors a young woman could have, to enable her to carry out her noble mission on earth. It gives good counsel on all the great events which make up the life of females here below and shows them how they may be all turned to their eternal advantage. It is dedicated to the young women of the United States, and is published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore.

We have received the numbers of *La Verdad Catolica,* to the 15th of September. The pages of this periodical continue to be filled with interesting and valuable matter. The conferences on the influence of Christianity on progress, from the French of Father Felix, are profound, and treat the subject in its whole breadth.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

THE VOICELESS.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,—
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string
And noisy Fame is proud to win them;—
Alas for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Whose song has told their hearts' sad story,—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

O hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till Death pours out his cordial wine
Slow-dropped from Misery's crushing presses,—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

[From the Knickerbocker]

THE WRECK.

I dreamed erewhile of a storm-dark sea,
A-moaning in restless woe,
And a welkin above, where the draping clouds
Hung heavy, and dark, and low:

As a band of warriors, grim and stern,
In a funeral march tramped by,
Slowly and dark their serried ranks
Filed over the solemn sky.

The wind shrieked out like a mad wild thing—
A creature in sudden pain—
Or muffled a long, lew, sighing wail,
Then eddied to rest again.

Oh! the darkened sky and troubled deep,
Were sorrowful to see;
But something there, 'mid storm and gloom,
Was sadder yet to me.

Not through the darkness first it surged,
That sight on my dreaming eye;
Not till a light fell, clear and far,
Through a rift of the solemn sky.

It fell on a mast but half submerged;
And a commorant, wheeling there,
With a circlet of gems in his beak, that shone
Erewhile in a lady's hair.

It fell on a white, white human form,
Serene, and still, and cold:
And wondrous fair, on the dark green wave,
With her hair of floating gold.

The pitying sea ebbed to-and-fro,
And cradled her softly there:
So white, so still, she looked in death
Like an angel sleeping there.

[Translated for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DON'T ROUSE THE SLEEPING CAT.

DOMESTIC PEACE AND PEACE OF MIND.

I. If you have ever looked into a book of Natural History, you must have seen a very unfavorable account of the cat, that familiar guest of our dwellings. The cat is of the same species as the tiger, of whom it is a miniature likeness. The cat is almost a ferocious animal, and if it has not, at least with regard to man, the savage instincts of its kinsman of the desert, it is, like him, supple, treacherous, and rapacious. Ask the rats and the mice if she be not!

It follows that, when sleep closes the eyes of this dangerous animal, the mice and we have to take good care of disturbing her.

But of which cat am I going to speak to you, my good friends?

I want to speak to you of those unamiable persons with whom *perhaps* you have to live. I want to speak to you of your passions, with which you *certainly* have to live.

You remember, doubtless, that our Lord in the Gospel, and St. Paul after Him, exhort us to love and treat kindly not only our friends and those who are of a meek and gentle nature (the pagans themselves do as much), but even *our enemies,* or *persons whose disposition is harsh, petulant,* or *even mischievous.* It may be, then, that in order to exercise you in meekness, that virtue which He loves so much, God may have placed near you, in your daily life, beings whose ill-humor and irritable temper may every moment put your patience to the test. Even with such persons you are bound to keep peace, or, at least, to use your utmost endeavors to do so. Would you know one of the surest means of effecting that most desirable end? It is *not to rouse the sleeping cat;* or, in other words, when you see that ill-humor sleeping which gives you such trouble when awake, beware of disturbing its repose. What use is it, in any case, to contend with persons who cannot bear contradiction? If conscience is not affected by what is said by that peevish wife or that scolding husband, why, let them say it, fearing lest a chance word of yours, said in anger, might bring on a quarrel which would long banish peace from your dwelling. If, on the contrary, you can only remain silent, the torrent of scolding will soon exhaust itself; —as a child whose sleep is disturbed by a slight noise, seems half inclined to wake up, but sleeps again if the mother imposes silence on those around her.

Next to peace of mind, the most precious of all goods is domestic peace. But there is no good obtained without trouble. Why not then control yourself a little and take a little pains to procure this? Assuredly it is well worth the trouble.

Do not say, madam, that every dispute begins with your husband. You add fuel to the flame;—if you took care not to wound his sensibility or stir up his ill-temper by your ill-judged remarks, or your mischievous taunts, who knows how long his sleep might not last? Never forget that, in all disputes, there are wrongs on both sides. It is for you, whom God has made a Christian, to calm instead of exciting the storm which lower on your domestic horizon. And what can calm them better than silence! Try it. Once more, *do not rouse the sleeping cat.*

II. The cat, as we have said, is like a tamed tiger. How many passions, my dear friends, we bear within ourselves whose violence is tempered by Religion, and which are hushed to silence by the salutary and benign influence of a Christian life. But as the smell of *raw flesh* makes the ferocious animal recover his sanguinary instincts, so let us remember that if we would keep our passions from a terrible awakening, we must carefully avoid the places and the occasions which were formerly so fatal to them. But if we wilfully expose them to the temptations which have so often made them fall, entice them with the sight of their habitual good, or only make them breathe the stirring atmosphere of a worldly life, instead of that quiet which is so conducive to Christian peace, be sure that all the labor of your life will be lost, and that those *young tigers,* whom we bear in our bosom, will become fiercer than ever for our destruction.

O my God, give me meeknss, that I may not rouse the ill-temper of those about me! Give me firmness to keep in necessary sleep the stormy passions which ever keep moving, within me, threatening to awake.

Thou art *the Prince of Peace;* from thee, then, do I ask *peace in my house and peace in my soul.*

GAELIC LITERATURE.

Perhaps there is no better criterion of the prosperity of a country than the nature of the books which its inhabitants read and require. Therefore it is that we perceive with much satisfaction that our stock of works, relating to the history of the Irish Nation, is being rapidly increased every year. The Archæological Society, from its establishment in 1841, till its union with the Celtic Society in 1855, produced fourteen volumes; and the Celtic Society which had been already in existence seven years, had given to the public at that time six volumes, and since their fusion four more volumes have been published. The Ossianic Society, although but lately founded, has its fourth volume almost ready for its members. We cannot certainly accuse our fellow-countrymen of apathy or indifference with regard to national publications, when we see this Society reckoning its new members by hundreds every year, and read of affiliated associations in Sydney, Australia, in London, Canada West, and in Philadelphia. Besides these we have the productions of the Gaelic Society of Dubiin, and of another bearing the same name in Belfast, which published some translations into Irish of Miss Edgeworth's "Tales." Several works have been sent forth by their translators individually—the "Annals of the Four Masters," for instance, of which one version appeared from Professor Owen Connellan, and a second from Professor O'Donovan. We believe we have named nearly all the prose historical works, with the exception of Keating's "History of Ireland," of which there are extant three or four translations. These are the works in prose, and we hope the hacknied phrase. "There is nothing to read in Irish," will be henceforth consigned to Lethe. Celtic Poetry cannot reckon so many volumes; we have, however, a respectable muster, and the first place is held by a lady, Miss Brooke, who was the first, we believe, to publish a collection of Irish lyrics with translations. These have been republished in a cheaper form. Two volumes were contributed by our Irish Percy, Hardiman; they are, however, rare and costly now. Among others we see O'Daly's "Jacobite Reliques," O'Daly's "Poets and Poetry of Munster," and "The Tribes of Ireland," a satire—these two last with translations by Mangan. Popular songs, Irish and English, by the late Edward Walsh; "The Adventures of a Slave of Adversity," by S. Hayes; Dr. Drummond's "Fenian Poems," and Montgomery's specimens, &c.

From the pen of the Archbishop of Tuam have appeared four books of Homer's "Iliad," and all Moore's Melodies done in Irish, and well and beautifully done. There have also been published a very considerable quantity of pious and religious works; we possess, for instance, not to speak of Bibles from certain missionaries, the translation into most pure Irish of the Imitation of Christ, by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, P. P., Enniskeane; several catechisms, Furlong's prayer-books and others, and the Pious Miscellany of Tiag the Gael. This pious Miscellany is the most popular book of all, at least among the peasantry of Munster, but until the publication of the present edition by Mr. O'Daly, it was an exception to all Irish works, the paper being wretched, the typography bad, and, owing to ignorance, it was characterized by a most perplexing and cloudy system of orthography.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.—A tree that should yield a common fruit to all men. Taxes on knowledge are so many government dragons chained about the tree; monsters to guard the very fruit that, by the confession of the state, is so sustaining, so purifying, and having in it even celestial mortal flavor.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S LECTURE IN THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

(*Concluded.*)

There could be no doubt that these glasses were used in sacred rites at the tombs of saints and martyrs. Almost without exception they bore upon them the effigies of the martyrs of Rome, of those who were most venerated in the catacombs. Those who wished to show themselves particularly devout, or to indulge in what might be deemed a certain degree of religious luxury, had their different cups for the particular saints whose tombs they visited. There was an interesting passage in the Confessions of St. Augustine in reference to his mother, St. Monica, which bore upon this point. He said when she visited the memories or chapels of saints, taking her basket of provisions to partake of the solemn banquet, she did not put before her more than one little cup, "and though there might be many memories of the deceased which it appeared had to be honored in that manner, she carried but that self-same one to be put on the table,"—showing clearly that others had separate cups for the different memorials of martyrs. The effigies of Saints Peter and Paul were represented more frequently than those of other saints. In the specimens of those glasses which had been found, these two saints were represented thirty or forty times, sometimes together, sometimes separately. After them perhaps St. Agnes was the most frequently represented, and then came St. Sebastian, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen and others. The third class for domestic use bore representations of marriages, baptisms, funerals, and other domestic subjects with similar inscriptions. Putting together the facts which he had stated—the absence of any mention of this art by heathen writers, the glasses being found only in Christian cemeteries, and their representations and inscriptions, the inference was irresistible that they were used in religious banquets celebrated by the early Christians. As for the subjects represented on these glasses, although they did not take so wide a range as those paintings on the walls and ceilings of the catacombs, they followed the same law, they had the same symbolical idea always in them, they all had a reference to something connected with Christianity, and even the forms of representation were the same. The greater number of the subjects represented were taken from the Old Testament, and were all symbolical of Christianity, the early Christians in those days of persecution adopting this form to hide their meaning from strangers and enemies. First, there was the representation of our first parents with the apples, and Eve tempting her husband. Then in others, only one of our first parents was represented—afterwards there was nothing but a tree, and a serpent round it, and then the serpent alone. Next Noah in the ark was represented simply as a man seated in a small box, with the lid open, and the dove flying towards him. Then Abraham was represented in the act of sacrificing his son. The first of those subjects symbolized the fall of man, the origin of sin, and the necessity of expiation; the second, the sacrament of baptism; the third, the incarnation, the death of our Lord, and the eucharistic oblation. Other subjects represented Moses taking off his shoes before the burning bush, and striking the rock. There was a singular resemblance between the latter and the representation of the resurrection of Lazarus, which was also a favorite subject. The rock is represented as a tall and thin object at one side of the picture, Moses is touching it with his wand, and the water is seen coming out. In the raising of Lazarus our Saviour is represented in the same manner touching the rock in which there is a mummy; but the remarkable resemblance to which he (Cardinal Wiseman) referred was this, that in the representations of Moses striking the rock there was written the word "Petros," Peter, which was also inscribed on the rock in the representation of the raising of Lazarus—thus presenting a double symbol. In our Lord striking the rock, we have symbolized the rock or Peter from which flow the waters of life—a rock from which was caused to flow the blood of divine grace with which his whole Church had ever since been watered. Very frequent were the representations of Jonas being cast into the sea, the dragon by which he was represented as being swallowed up symbolizing the evil one, who was ready to swallow those born in sin but not purified by the waters of baptism. This was the type of the resurrection. Jonas was also represented as seated under the gourd which sheltered him from the sun, and sometimes he was shown when this shelter was taken away from him. The next and commonest representation to be found in all the catacombs was the three children of Babylon in the fiery furnace, always dressed, except in one instance, in Persian attire. The history of Susannah was sometimes indicated by a lamb between two wolves representing the Elders. The representation of Tobias with a fish, which, as they all knew, was typical of our Saviour, was also exceedingly common. There were a great many representations from the New Testament. Our Lord, as the Good Shepherd, sometimes represented seated in the attitute of Orpheus, with the wild beasts gathered round him, listening to his music; sometimes the sheep looking into his face with confidence and joy. A more favorite representation, however, was our Lord as the shepherd, with the sheep over His shoulder, bearing them to the fold. This was the way the Christians loved to depict our Lord, because it represented Him rescuing a soul from heathenism and idolatry that would have perished. Our Lord was frequently represented conversing with His saints, and sometimes alone. He is also represented frequently standing alone with a wand in his hand and around Him seven baskets and the bread piled up. This could not be explained in any better way than that it represented the miracle of the multiplication of the bread, and there was an exactly corresponding representation, in which our Lord was represented as standing in the midst of and touching seven large jars of water it might be supposed. The peculiarity of the representation was that, while the sacred text spoke of the six vessels of water there were uniformly seven in the representations, and they were even made to correspond with the seven buckets of water; they were correlative, and should represent to the Catholic eye at once that combination which formed the greatest of sacraments—that combination of power, wisdom, and love, whereby was symbolized that unbounded multiplication of the bread of life. (Applause.) Other subjects of representations were, the curing of the paralytic—the raising of Lazarus. The third division was the charity, and the first figure they expected to meet was the Blessed Virgin, who was not unfrequently represented on these glasses with her hands extended—St. Peter and St. Paul were the most common representations—and there were even then two representations of them, one when young and the other when in advanced life. Then came St. Agnes and a great many other saints. The fourth representations were the classical, consisting of single portraits of husband and wife, or of domestic scenes with the names of the persons represented over them. He would just warn any persons who were present disposed to become collectors of the ancient glasses, that they should not imagine that all the glasses put forward were genuine, even in the Vatican. When the Christian antiquaries began to give money for these glasses, no time was lost for a while in producing modern ones, in which the figures on the ancient glasses were reproduced, and some very unintelligible inscriptions produced, thinking that was the best way to escape detection. But they were detected. These spurious articles, however, remained in the Vatican separated from the good old Christian representations. Having thus gone generally over the subject, he would make one or two reflections in conclusion. Was there any connection between these ancient glasses and modern manufacture? This was a practical age, and people cared very little about what the ancient Christians did, unless they aided in promoting the prosperity of commerce or the arts of life. Well, he was of opinion that this truly Christian invention was operating at that very day upon an art which was every day developing in beauty and usefulness. He observed that this exclusively Christian glass continued to be made and used up to the middle of the fourth century, when it disappeared. But what took its place? The ancients, Greek and Roman, were very fond of mosaic ornaments or tessalated pavement. He did not believe that in all the Greek or Latin mosaics there was a single instance to be found of the gold mosaic; but at the same time, when this art appeared to have ceased to exist, of throwing a vitrified surface over gold so as to preserve it, came into use that very same manufacture in the Christian mosaic, and they found the grand work of gold mosaic very soon after appearing in the east and west at the same time. The Church of St. Mark, at Venice, which was repaired in the 10th century, was filled with the most splendid mosaic, which was executed by Greek workmen who came from Constantinople and brought over this work of the gold mosaic. The Greeks learned the art of throwing a thin leaf of glass over gold leaf; this they applied to the mosaic art, and it was in Venice they gave this specimen of their art. They settled in Venice, and it was not improbable that it was to this circumstance that Venice owed its superior eminence in the Venetian glass, which continued to the present day. He could not help thinking that these little glasses were the root and beginning of these magnificent stained glasses. He would now conclude by returning them his thanks for the attention with which they had listened to him, and by expressing a hope that the time might not have been altogether useless. It never could be without its use to turn our thoughts backwards upon the first and glorious era of Christianity—to store our minds with new ideas concerning these glorious confessors of the faith who were thus represented to us not merely as a set of hard-headed, obstinate men, always ready to suffer and to die, but as possessed of the brightest intelligence, who carried on beautiful arts in the very midst of death, and made themselves so familiar with the beauties and the glories of the kingdom after which they aspired as to represent them in the symbols he had endeavored to describe, and which they feared not to have lying in their homes, to tell any one who entered that they were Christians, and that they were as ready to work to the last hour of their lives in producing those beautiful representations of their faith as they were to yield their lives for its assertion. His Eminence concluded amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.

The *Atlas and Argus* says the docks and piers of Albany wear a dull appearance. The business going on in flour and grain is very light for the season, and scores of laborers are without employment. They find it difficult to pick up jobs that will last half a week, and most of them have not averaged over two days per week since last spring. The Fall trade, judging from present indications, does not promise to be very active.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Madagascar Question.—News from India through French semi-official sources.—How the insurgent army is composed.—Its numbers.—Its chiefs.—A newly organized native corps revolted.—Critical Essay on M. Jules Simon's book: "La Religion Naturelle," by M. Michel de Castelnau.—More Turkish outrages.—Portuguese amende honorable for the disgraceful treatment of the Sisters of Charity.—Statue of La Motte Piquet.—Blessing of a bell by Cardinal Morlot.—Brother Vauthier.—Catholicity in the North of Europe.

PARIS, 9th September, 1858.

A new subject of interest has come up to the surface of European politics. This new topic is already so important as to have got a name. It is called the Madagascar question. It is proposed to seize on the Island of Madagascar, and the French journals strongly advocate such a measure on the part of the Imperial government. A Mauritius journal has stated that an expeditionary corps of English troops, on board the *Scindian*, had disembarked at Madagascar. The London *Morning Herald* denies the statement and accuses the journals who gave publicity to it, of troubling the *entente cordiale* which is supposed to exist between the French and English governments. The canalization of the Isthmus of Suez would make Madagascar one of the most valuable positions that a maritime power could possess—a fact which England sees, and having Perim in her hands, would no doubt be delighted to divide Madagascar with France. The French journals of all shades are against any division and express the hope that France will not push her charity so far as to give up her incontestable rights to an Island, part of which has already been under her sway and which possesses the finest ports between China and the coast of Africa. The Madagascar question is at present only a speck on the political horizon; I would not be at all surprised to see it magnified into a heavy cloud.

The Emperor and Empress have left St. Cloud for Biarritz.

A Calcutta correspondent of the *Patrie*, a semi-official journal of this city, gives the number of insurgent forces at the date of his letter. At Mahomdee, 1,800 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 5 cannons, commanded by the successor of the famous Moulvie; at Seetapore, under the orders of the Moulvie of Khyrabad, 5,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; at Booudee, under the celebrated Begum and Mummoo Khan who sometimes calls himself the King of Oude, 10,900 men, and 8 cannons; 4,000 of the Ranee of Chelaree, and a large number of different corps of insurgents; at Naupara, Nena Sahib's army counting 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 Mahratta infantry; at Simree, 9,000 men and 11 cannons; at Bungarmore and Simdeelah, the troops of Feroze Shah, of Delhi, and of Lukker Shah; 2,000 men near Goruckpore, under Koor Bahadoor; at Shahjung the army of Ram Newaz of Fyzabad; and besides the innumerable irregular bands of insurgents in the jungles, on the high roads, and, in fact, everywhere. These are sufficient to give plenty of work to the English forces and to all the reinforcements that can be sent out. In Goruckpore the insurgents are the masters; they go about burning the natives who are on the English side. The English Commissioner conceived the idea of again forming a body of native soldiers. As soon as the corps was formed they went and liberated the prisoners at Gya, and made a solemn pronunciamento against the English. It was reported that the Governor-General had published a proclamation declaring that such of the Oude insurgents as had been condemned to death will not be executed if they be willing to give themselves up, and trust to the clemency of the government. Among the very few who have taken advantage of this offer are the rajahs of Lahagunge and of Bampore.

A young and able doctor of laws, M. Michel de Castelnau, has just published a *Critical Essay* on a book of one of our religion-makers, M. Jules Simon, which has made considerable noise in the world of the schools. I mean the *Natural Religion* written by M. Simon. M. de Castelnau has demolished the philosophico-religious edifice of Jules Simon as one destroys with a breath a house of cards. He attacks Mr. Simon's teaching boldly and openly, but never departs from the strict line of the most chivalrous politeness. His language is beautifully simple and lucid, and he disdains having recourse to the vulgar artifice of high sounding phrases. This little book will be highly useful to all, but particularly to young men, who will find in its pages the complement of their studies of Christian philosophy. M. de Castelnau's name is known in the history of those who have struggled for the faith; as his ancestors during the crusades used the sword, so he, their worthy descendant, uses his pen.

I have still more Turkish outrages to relate. Abdallah Bey, governor of Cos, an Island of Asiatic Turkey, famous as the birth-place of Hippocrates, and of Apelles the painter, imprisoned without reason, a Greek subject, without informing M. Avenat, the Greek Consul and the representative of France and several other European powers. When M. Avenat heard the fact he demanded that the Greek, whose name is Clapas, should be set at liberty; but Abdallah, far from acceding to the demand, grossly abused the messenger and even the Greek Consul himself. Moreover he caused Clapas and the Consul's interpreter to be flogged, and finally slapped the Consul in the face, and caused him to be ill-treated by his servants. He then boasted that Mr. Clapas would never escape him alive. An Athenian journal giving an account of the outrage says that the Greek Government will insist on Mr. Clapas' release, and upon the exemplary punishment of Abdallah Bey, whose hatred of Christians in general, and of the Greeks in particular, is but too well known.

The Portuguese Government has given complete satisfaction to France with regard to the insults offered to the Sisters of Charity and to the Lazarist Fathers. After having given satisfactory explanation to our Minister in Lisbon, the Portuguese Government sent a despatch to its representative here with instructions to communicate its tenor to our Government. The greatest regret is therein expressed for what happened in Lisbon; a promise is given that the guilty persons shall be punished, and the Imperial Government is assured that similar attacks will not be repeated.

A statue is going to be raised at Brest, by a subscription authorized by the Government, to the celebrated Breton, La Motte Piquet, who distinguished himself by numerous exploits, especially during the American war of Independence, when he captured twenty-six vessels belonging to the fleet of the English Admiral, Sir George Rodney.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday in the little Church of Corneuve near Saint Denis. A bell was blessed by his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. The Cardinal wearing his pontificial robes, got out of his carriage at a certain distance from the village. Having taken the mitre and crozier from the hands of two clergymen, His Eminence was conducted in procession to the Presbytery and partook of a collation offered to him by the Mayor and the principal inhabitants of the commune. Among those present were the Dean of the Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis, the sous-prefect, the Colonel of the Regiment of the Guard in garrison at Saint Denis.

Brother Vauthier who has been at the head of the Schools of the Christian Doctrine at Angers for the last twenty years, has received orders from his superior to set out for Constantinople for the purpose of performing the same functions.

In spite of the persecution of which Catholicity is the victim in the north of Europe, the true faith still spreads and progresses. The laws of bigots and tyrants are as nought against it. The Count Hans de Renhaus, the head of one of the most illustrious families in Holstein, who embraced the holy Catholic religion and had retired to Austria, has returned to his estates, where he has built a Catholic Church.

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.—By reference to the following list of steamers which have been lost in the Atlantic, it will be seen that the destruction of life by the *Austria* is greater than has occurred on any one vessel for many years:

1.	President	Never heard of.
2.	Columbia	All hands saved.
3.	Humboldt	All hands saved.
4.	City of Glasgow	Never heard of.
5.	City of Philadelphia	All hands saved.
6.	Franklin	All hands saved.
7.	Arctic	322 lost—87 saved.
8.	Pacific	Never heard of.
9.	Lyonnais	144 lost—16 saved.
10.	Tempest	Never heard of.
11.	San Francisco	240 lost—460 saved.
12.	Central America	422 lost—170 saved.
13.	Austria	530 lost—67 saved.

The Peruvian ship *Mercedes* was wrecked on the 1st of May, 1854, and 731 perished out of 820.

TO PUT OUT A FIRE ON BOARD A STEAM-VESSEL.—Run steam-pipes on all the decks; the whole length of the ship; fix to them, from place to place, steam-valves and unions for moveable pipes or hoses, and as soon as an alarm is given, pour a powerful, or several powerful streams of steam on the fire, which is sure thus to be subdued. Steam is, as every one knows, in all cases, the *best*, and, in some, the *only* agent that will put out a fire; and a steamship affords such facilities to apply this agent that it is incredible that it should not be resorted to.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Russia on the Mediterranean.—Mr. Norris and his Mission.—The Press "now and then" on the Canadian Visit.—Disaster at the Music Hall in Sheffield.—The "Leviathan" disposed of at last.—Monument to Sir Isaac Newton.—The Lord Mayor's Salary to be reduced.—The Royal family at Balmoral.—Another Kean.—The New Spitalfields Temperance hall.—Catholic Items: Conversions, Laying of Corner-Stones, &c., &c.

LONDON, 17th September, 1858.

If Russia does not become the foremost European power before the close of the present century it will not be for the want of trying. All her diplomacy—and her diplomats, both male and female, are of the keenest order, and the influence of the latter, and by no means weaker half, is fully known in the salons of all our great European centres—is directed towards this end. The Cossack will not be kept back. You beat him for the moment out of the idea of taking the Principalities by force of arms, and before the Paris Conference has finished undoing all that the Allies lost so much in endeavoring to do, he turns up diplomatically in the heart of the Mediterranean coast. England's highly liberal and faithful ally, Sardinia, has not scrupled to sell Russia, England's real enemy, the port of Villafranca in the Gulf of Genoa. That the port is not without strategical importance will be seen from the fact that Villafranca was formerly the principal naval station of Sardinia. In taking up her quarters in the Mediterranean, Russia puts on a meek and mercantile expression of countenance, and innocently declares that she only takes Villafranca as a coaling station for her Odessa line of steamers, and that anything like making it the nucleus of a Mediterranean war-navy never entered into the Muscovite mind. Those powers well believe it who cannot help it. This act of the Sardinian Government pays back England for leaving Sardinia in the lurch in the Cagliari affair.

Mr. Norris, who brought over the petition from our Canadian fellow-subjects for a queenly or a princely visit to Toronto, goes back without either queen or prince. Mr. Norris has committed a grievous sin against the canons of red-tapeism, in presenting his petition himself, as the Queen is cognizant but of the existence of one person in her British American Colonies, and that person is the Governor-General. However, her Majesty was made cognizant of the petition which she was obliged to refuse, though she keenly appreciated the loyalty and affecaion of her Canadian subjects. The Prince of Wales is considered over young to preside in public yet. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the affair is the right-about-face the press who advocated the visit have made since the petition was denied. A week ago the voyage across the Atlantic was a mere pleasure trip for her Majesty. Now, it is not to be thought of. The proposal is a bold one, and many preliminaries are necessary before a Sovereign could place the whole length of the Atlantic Telegraph between her and the chief city of her kingdom. It is out of the question for the present; the Prince of Wales is too young, and the Prince Consort is too old. This gives another proof of the admirable versatility of the English press and their expertness in blowing hot or cold, as occasion may require. The alacrity with which they take their cues from government expediency, and the coolness with which they unsay to-day what they said yesterday, are most delectable.

The Surrey Music Hall in Sheffield has been the theatre of a most deplorable catastrophe. On Monday evening last about three thousand persons were assembled within its walls to witness the performance given therein. While one of the artists was singing, a report like the noise of a pistol shot was heard, which threw the audience into a fright, and a rush was made for the doors. The proprietor, with difficulty, calmed the audience. They had reseated themselves when the cry of fire was heard, and the panic seized upon them afresh. In the crush several persons were severely injured, and five lost their lives. An inquest is being held, and is to be continued next week.

A newly formed association called the British and American Great Eastern Steamship Company have purchased the *Leviathan* for £250,000, less than one-third the original cost. The Company intend finishing the vessel by next spring and will then ply her between Liverpool and Portland, in Maine. Fools build ships for wise men to sail in.

A monument to Sir Isaac Newton is to be inaugurated on Tuesday next at Grantham, in Lincolnshire. The inaugural address will be delivered by Lord Brougham, and several distinguished persons will take part in the ceremony.

It is stated by some daily sheets here that the Corporation Revenue Committee has recommended that £2,000 should be taken off the yearly salary of our Lord Mayor. The salary at present is £8,000. His Lordship the Mayor can afford, however, to perform his office for £6,000.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales and some of his Royal brothers and sisters are at Balmoral. Prince Alfred, the "middy," is gone to Prussia on a visit to Princess Frederick William.

According to some of our Irish exchanges, a tragedian has been found who surpasses what Macready has been in his palmiest days, and who is said to be worthy of the mantle of Kean. This gentleman, like the two great actors abovementioned, is an Irishman, and bears the name of Barry Sullivan. He has not as yet appeared in Dublin, but intends doing so in the course of next month, and when he has won the approbation of the critical celestials of Dublin, he will proceed to the United States.

The new Temperance Hall of the Saint Anne's Total Abstinence Society, Spitalfields, will be opened on Wednesday next by the Rev. Dr. Spratt, who will come from Dublin expressly for the purpose. The members will march in procession through several streets and return at seven o'clock to the hall where a grand concert will conclude the fete.

The foundation stone of the new Church of our Lady and Saint Hubert, at Great Harwood, was laid by the Bishop of Salford on the 8th inst.

It is said that the Rev. Mr. Campbell, late of Saint Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, has embraced the Holy Catholic Faith. Another gentleman connected with the same building renounced his errors some short time since and became a Catholic.

James Arthur Maude, Esq., B. A., University College, Durham, son of the Hon. G. W. Maude, Captain in the Royal Navy, was received into the Church on the 10th of the present month, by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, at St. Vincent de Paul's, Liverpool.

A number of gentlemen waited on the Right Rev. Dr. Burdock, Bishop of Cartabala, and Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, and presented him with an address and a purse of a hundred sovereigns, on the part of the Catholics of Glasgow and its environs. The Right Rev. gentleman has just returned from Rome, and his health, which was rather delicate, has been fully restored. His Lordship's response to the address was most affecting, and he paid a compliment to Irishmen the world over, on their love and devotion for the propagation of their holy religion. W.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1858.

The Administration appears to earn for itself the penalty pronounced in the language of a Latin author, "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat,*" (the man whom God determines to destroy, he previously deprives of his understanding.) It must certainly be either mad, wicked, or imbecile, for the course it is continuously pursuing in its appointments of Know-Nothings to office, and in its efforts to detach from the support of the Democratic party its friends among the Irish adopted citizens, as well as hundreds of thousands in the North-Western States, who have differed with it on only a single measure, and that one only a matter of expediency.

It will be remembered by most of your readers and the country at large, that the first superintendent of the Census bureau in 1850—Joseph C. G. Kennedy—figured rather conspicuously before Congress in '52, 3 and 4, in connection with a claim for the expense of travel to and from England on Government business, which he had not incurred, having received his passage there and back without cost in some of the New York liners—I think in one of Minturn & Co.'s ships. For this, and insolence connected with it, Senator Borland, of Arkansas, knocked him down on the floor of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Interior removed him from his bureau, putting Mr. DeBoe, of Louisiana, in his place. He became afterwards a rank Know-Nothing, and, it is said, an Abolitionist. Yet, Mr. Kennedy, notwithstanding his political heresies, has been taken into favor by the Administration, and was put into the same place last week as superintendent of the next census in prospective.

Again, Mr. Ash White, another star of the first magnitude belonging to the Dark Lantern party, who does not disguise it, and who was removed by President Pierce for his connection with Know-Nothingism from the Interior department, was put into the Indian Bureau, also last week, at a comfortable fat salary. Thus have two more of the enemies of civil and religious liberty found niches in the Democratic Temple here, by the arts of those who, by every principle of honor as men and statesmen, as well as by the obligations of the Constitution which they are bound to support, but which the Know Nothings have sworn to violate in the persons of adopted citizens, ought to have prevented their promotion. Truly, I may well repeat *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

In addition to Kennedy's other errors, he had been charged with underrating the aggregate Irish population of the United States in the last Census, with a view to reduce its importance in a like ratio, as a component part of the body politic. *Proh Prudor!*

Besides this accumulating list of Dark Lantern appointments there are from sixty to seventy Protestant preachers employed as clerks among the various departments, a list of whose "local habitations and names" I will try to furnish you with next week. This pious corps of attaches seem to be intended more for ornament to the Administration than for use; for many, if not nearly all, possess the "largest liberty," and scarcely see the inside of the respective offices, until about pay day. Does not this smack strongly of a "Christian party in politics," or the establishment of the tithe system?

The *Union* of to-day contains a curious paragraph respecting the disbursing clerk of the Interior department, whom it terms "honest and efficient." It seems said clerk (this being pay day) deposited his draft for the amount coming to the clerks with the Treasurer, and gave his check to each respectively for the month's salary due him. These the Treasurer dishonored. The reason for it was, that the Treasurer would not perform the onerous task of paying off several hundred clerks in detail, an ordeal the disbursing clerk of the Interior tried also to avoid. There is a mystery of some sort mixed up with this business, which rumor says the Department is anxious to conceal. What can it be? Has the "honest and efficient" disbursing clerk of that Department missed a portion of his funds, deposited in the office safe, recently? Or does he suspect that any of his colleagues keep duplicate keys of the same, and can, therefore, scrutinize his accounts and balance them to their own profit but to his loss, that he is thus afraid to draw gold from the Treasury to pay off with? Let us have light on the subject, Mr. *Union*, if you please. The public are somewhat curious about the meaning of your very curious paragraph in to-day's edition.

Last week, the names of thirty Illinois Democratic postmasters were sent up in the basket to the White House for decapitation; seventeen were at once beheaded, four of whom were Presidential appointments, viz.: those at Rockland, Bloomington, Belleville, and Ottawa; and on Tuesday last, Peter Sweat, that veteran Democratic postmaster at Peoria, suffered martyrdom for his adherence to the principles of popular sovereignty.

The *States*, of this city, a talented and independent Democratic daily, would persuade its readers that the *Union* is not the organ, and does not represent the views of the Executive. Let me tell you that not a leading article in it goes into type before it has got the President's approbation. This you can rely upon as a "fixed fact." Mr. Hughes, the son-in-law of Governor Floyd, Secretary of War, is its editor. Perhaps he may know who it is that pulls the wires behind his sanctum?

One or two typographical errors occurred in my last letter. The word "imitations" was printed, for *mutations;* and the date 1825 printed for 1828, as the period of the State Convention at Richmond, Virginia, when slavery came near being abolished in that State.

The Visitation Convent at Georgetown is in a flourishing condition. It is but a little over four or five weeks since the studies were resumed, and the number of pupils already entered exceeds largely a hundred. They will, however, when the fall nearly expires, swell up to two or three hundred. The sisterhood is about eighty. The late large edition to the monastery is a credit to the institution as well as a great convenience to its numerous inmates.

The Jubilee, which expires to-day, was well observed by the Catholics of this District, which must be highly gratifying to the priesthood in charge of the various congregations.

SIGMA.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.

The following is a translation of the circular just sent to the Prelates of the United States, from the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda:

By letters of February 12th, 1856, addressed to the Archbishops of the United States of North America, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda signified that Our Most Holy Lord, Pius IX., not only approved of the desire expressed by many to have an Ecclesiastical Seminary for all the dioceses of the United States established in the capitol of the Catholic world, but he also wished that this great work should be commended in his name to all the Bishops of those dioceses, and he willingly promised to give it his assistance. We now cheerfully announce to you the performance of what the Most Holy Apostolic Father, impelled by charity, then promised. A large and well-arranged building, (a few years ago occupied by female religious of the title of the Visitation,) together with the adjoining elegant church, has been obtained by our Most Holy Lord, and he has given it for the use of the Bishops of the United States, that youths selected and sent by them may therein be received and trained in sound doctrine and ecclesiastical life. Wherefore let us rejoice that the time has arrived when that renowned nation shall have in the mother city, and under the eyes of the Supreme Pastor, an institution such as other nations for many years have gloried to possess. Nothing now is more proper, than that the Prelates of the United States, in fulfilment of repeated promises, exert themselves to the speedy completion of a work, of which the Roman Pontiff has laid the foundation, and which he has undertaken to promote in word and in deed. Nor can we doubt of the ready assistance in this matter of the Faithful of North America, because of their noble liberality towards every good work, and particularly because through this institution the glory of the American name will be advanced, and the Catholic faith and religion greatly increased throughout America. It is left to the prudence and zeal of the Archbishops and Bishops to use the means which seem to them fitting and opportune to provide the new Seminary with every requisite, so that it may be opened as soon as possible to American youths.

Meanwhile we pray, &c., &c.

Given at Rome, at the Sacred College de Prop. Fid. on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1858.

Signed,

AL. C. BARNABO, *Prefi.*
CAJETN., Archb. of Thebes, *Sec.*

—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

DRY GOODS—At the auction sales of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., the attendance was good, the competition vigorous, and the prices obtained for really popular fabrics were, in the main, satisfactory. Privately, during the past week, trade has been only moderately active. Desirable goods have not been freely offered, and prices for such have been generally sustained. Domestic Cottons have been less sought after. Woolens are also rather sparingly inquired for, and even Cassimeres are attracting little attention. The demand for foreign fabrics runs mainly on choice fancy styles, of which the available supply is moderate. These pay fairly. Staple goods are not active, and the tendency of the market is in favor of buyers.

FISH—Dry Cod have been purchased to the extent of 3,600 qtls., at $3 37½@$3 90 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in request, including No. 1 at $12 75; No. 2 at $11@$11 25; and No. 3 at $8 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Herring are moderately inquired for at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very heavy, with more sellers than buyers, and prices are quoted generally 10@15c. ℔ bbl. lower—the tendency being downwards. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl.	$3 50@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	5 05@ 5 25
Standard Extra State	5 30@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 25
Fancy Ohio	5 25@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 8 50

Canadian is quiet at declining rates; sales of 500 bbls., at $5 10@$5 20 for superfine; and $5 45@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at easier prices; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4 6 @$5 50 for rejected brands; $5 70@$5 90 for mixed and straight brands, and $6@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25 @$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 1,000 boxes new Layer Raisins, at $2 65; 500 boxes new Bunch Raisins, at $2 30; 1,000 boxes Old Bunch Raisins, at $1 95 for whole boxes; proportionate rates for smaller packages; and 25 cases Citron, on terms not disclosed.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 50@55c, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been unusually active at about last week's rates. Holders have offered freely, and all offered have been taken readily by the trade. The principal sales have been: 12,000 Oronoco, 23@23c.; 8,000 Rio Grande, 25½c.; 5,000 Central America, 21½c.; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 21½c.; 2,000 Chagres, 21½c.; 6,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 26c.; 2,000 do., here, 26c., all 6 months.

TEAS—The auction sale was not attractive, and was spiritless. Such lots as were desirable brought fair prices. Other kinds were depressed and a shade lower.

WINES—Sales: 100 quarter casks Port at $2 35@$3; 100 quarter casks Burgundy Port at $1 10@$1 25; 75 quarter casks Sherry at $1 30@$3 25; Sweet Malago at 90c @$1 25; Maderia at $1 67½@$1 75 ℔ per gallon, and 600 baskets Champagne at $6 50@$14 ℔ basket.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in 14th street, on THURSDAY, 14th inst. There will be two distinct performances—the afternoon performances commencing at two o'clock, the evening performances at half-past seven o'clock. The entertainments will be under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be procured at the principal Catholic Book Stores, from the Sextons of the Churches, and at the box offices of the Academy of Music on the evening of the Festival. oct9 1t

Beautiful Erin.

STEPHEN GLOVER.

ANDANTINO.

mf

Beau - tiful E-rin, I leave thy shore, For a home far over the sea; But where Ni - ag - ara's waters roar, This

p

Cres

heart still will beat for thee, In fan - cy I'll roam the moun - tain side, Where the homes of my father's stand; And I'll

Dim

Cres

Dim,

sf

A Tempo

sing a - mid the dark woods wide, The songs of my own green land,..... I'll sing, I'll..... sing..... the

Ritard

A Tempo

A Tempo.

Ritard

p A Tempo

Rall

songs of my own green land, I'll sing,... I'll sing the songs of my own....green land.

D. C. Sym.

Rall.

sf

A tempo cres

Breaking the bough with weary toil,
In that land where plenty flows,
I'll sigh for my own dear verdant soil,
Where my native shamrock grows.
Oh! beautiful Erin, then fare thee well,

Dear home of my childhood's hours!
No more 'mid thy fond bright scenes I dwell,
Farewell to thy fields and flowers, farewell, farewell,
Farewell to thy fields and flowers, farewell, farewell,
Lov'd Erin, Oh! fare thee well.

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms :

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

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The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms :

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

THIS Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are : Board, Tuition, use of Bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $200 ; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15 ; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer Vacation spent at the College ; for Music, Drawing, German and Spanish ; besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, &c., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two preparatory classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first Wednesday of September and ends about the 15th of July.

sep11 6t R. J. TELLIER, S. J., *President.*

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Terms :—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

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Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS :—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, $160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges. ag14 2m

EDUCATION.

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Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents ; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion ; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline ; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner ; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation ; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet ; proper in and out-door exercises ; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz ; Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,

sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified ; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees ; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms :

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to

ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

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THIS Institution is Catholic ; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health ; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

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The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms :

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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ap17 1y

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OF THE

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For the Benefit of the Poor,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

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"Hand sewing cannot equal its work."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

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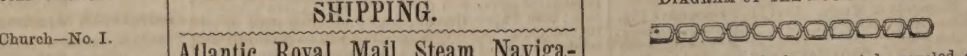

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ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Information Wanted.

Of PETER LOUGHLIN, of the parish of Oranmore, county Galway, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1846, and when last heard from was in or near Philadelphia; age about 31 years. Address Bartholomew Loughlin, Mono Mills Post Office, C. W.
oct9 3t

Of JOHN CASEY, a native of Labasheeda, county Clare, Ireland, when last heard from he boarded with Edward Dooley, Springfield, Mass. He will hear from his sister Bridget by addressing a few lines to Patrick Sheahan, Lowell, Mass. oct2 3t

Wants, &c.

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